Crop Production

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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1957

Corn is estimated at 3,333 million bushels, 1 percent more than October 1, and 7 percent above average, but 3 percent lower than last year.

Soybeans are estimated at a record 491 million bushels, up 1 percent from October 1, 8 percent higher than last year and 81 percent above average.

Sorghum Grain is estimated at 527 million bushels, up 2 percent from October 1, more than twice last year's crop, and more than three times average.

Rice is estimated at 42.9 million 100-pound bags, 2 percent more than October 1, but 10 percent less than last year, and 5 percent below average.

Fall Potatoes are estimated at 155.8 million hundredweight, up 3 percent from October 1, and 4 percent above average, but 7 percent less than last year.

Apples are estimated at 116 million bushels, 3 percent more than October 1, 16 percent above last year, and 6 percent more than average.

Pecans are estimated at 121.6 million pounds, about the same as October 1, but 30 percent below last year and 12 percent below average.

Cranberries are estimated at slightly over 1 million barrels, 1 percent less than October 1, but 7 percent above last year, and 10 percent above average.

Milk Production during October is estimated at a record high of 9,412 million pounds, 1 percent more than October 1956.

Eggs laid during October are estimated at 4,597 million, 5 percent less than October 1956.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Crop Reporting Board
CrPr 2-2 (11-57)
Washington, D. C.

CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1957

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP		YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)		
		Average 1946-55	1956	Prelim. 1957 1/	Average 1946-55	1956	Prelim. 1957 1/
Corn, all	bu.	37.8	45.4	46.1	3,120,484	3,451,292	3,332,535
Wheat, all	"	17.4	20.0	21.5	1,131,000	997,207	927,324
Winter	"	18.6	20.6	22.2	862,471	734,995	690,601
All spring	"	14.3	18.5	19.6	268,529	262,212	236,723
Durum	"	11.7	16.6	17.3	29,637	39,607	40,810
Other spring	"	14.6	18.9	20.2	238,892	222,605	195,913
Oats	"	34.3	34.3	37.4	1,325,418	1,152,652	1,337,790
Barley	"	26.8	29.0	28.8	291,589	372,495	430,737
Rye	"	12.7	13.2	15.4	22,092	21,558	26,440
Flaxseed	"	9.0	8.8	5.1	38,627	48,712	27,060
Sorghum grain	"	19.0	21.9	29.2	155,980	205,065	526,528
Rice	100 lb. bag	2/ 2,355	2/ 3,030	2/ 3,177	45,279	47,402	42,877
Cotton	bale	2/ 300	2/ 409	2/ 413	13,669	13,310	11,788
Hay, all	ton	1.40	1.48	1.65	104,178	108,708	121,238
Hay, wild	"	.81	.73	.94	11,367	8,671	11,527
Hay, alfalfa	"	2.17	2.08	2.28	43,854	61,127	69,393
Hay, clover & tim. 3/	"	1.41	1.42	1.49	28,435	21,107	21,302
Hay, lespedeza	"	1.04	1.06	1.10	6,043	4,188	4,424
Beans, dry edible (Cleaned) 100 lb.	bag	2/ 1,058	2/ 1,215	2/ 1,113	16,573	17,114	15,750
Peas, dry field (Cleaned) 100 lb.	"	2/ 1,123	2/ 1,360	2/ 1,295	3,584	4.652	3,315
Soybeans for beans	bu.	20.2	21.8	22.7	271,689	455,869	491,421
Peanuts 4/	lb.	818	1,157	979	1,760,097	1,602,260	1,503,925
Potatoes: 5/	cwt.						
Winter	"	156.6	155.6	151.3	3,554	5,260	6,810
Early spring	"	131.4	154.1	133.4	3,110	4,022	4,243
Late spring	"	133.8	146.7	164.1	26,853	24,330	28,610
Early summer	"	80.2	94.9	88.5	9,980	9,503	8,843
Late summer	"	152.7	181.0	167.5	33,042	33,967	32,213
Fall	"	163.4	191.1	181.8	149,919	166,634	155,780
Total	"	150.4	175.9	168.9	226,458	243,716	236,499
Sweetpotatoes 5/	"	54.0	59.4	63.5	20,179	16,922	17,378
Tobacco	lb.	1,273	1,598	1,493	2,148,368	2,180,805	1,684,100
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	20.9	25.7	27.0	6,743	6,485	7,768
Sugar beets	"	15.0	16.6	17.3	11,528	13,010	15,173
Broomcorn	"	2/ 268	2/ 200	2/ 291	35	20	42
Hops	lb.	1,446	1,586	1,478	51,080	38,383	40,796
Pasture	pct.	6/ 71	6/ 58	6/ 82	---	---	---

1/ Estimates for wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, hay, dry field peas, winter, early spring, late spring, and early and late summer potatoes, broomcorn, and hops are not based on current indications, but brought forward from previous reports. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Averages 1949-55. 6/ Condition November 1.

CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1957

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands)		
		Average 1946-55	1956	Preliminary 1957 1/
Apples, Com'l. Crop	bu.	2/ 109,968	100,623	116,308
Peaches	"	2/ 64,251	2/ 69,859	62,741
Pears	"	2/ 29,940	32,322	31,986
Grapes	ton	2/ 2,954	2,895	2,591
Cherries (12 States)	"	2/ 223	168	229
Apricots (3 States)	"	2/ 224	196	199
Cranberries (5 States)	bbl.	940	970	1,037
Pecans	lb.	138,599	173,700	121,550

1/ Estimates for peaches, cherries, and apricots are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	Average 1946-55	1956	1957
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
September	9,158	9,512	9,611	3,773	4,461	4,416
October	8,658	9,276	9,412	4,009	4,860	4,597
Jan.-Oct. Incl.	101,366	107,776	108,814	48,737	50,877	51,111

CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1957 ACREAGE

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	1957 percent of 1956
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn, all	82,451	75,950	72,289	95.2
Wheat, all	65,404	49,817	43,161	86.6
Winter	46,477	35,637	31,075	87.2
All spring	18,927	14,180	12,086	85.2
Durum	2,423	2,379	2,365	99.4
Other spring	16,504	11,801	9,721	82.4
Oats	38,662	33,639	35,774	106.3
Barley	10,854	12,827	14,964	116.7
Rye	1,734	1,636	1,721	105.2
Flaxseed	4,309	5,545	5,335	96.2
Sorghum grain	8,115	9,349	18,027	192.8
Rice	1,912	1,564	1,350	86.3
Cotton	22,050	15,615	13,686	87.6
Hay, all	74,248	73,627	73,499	99.8
Hay, wild	13,991	11,914	12,308	103.3
Hay, alfalfa	20,277	29,402	30,372	103.3
Hay, clover and timothy 1/	20,212	14,848	14,266	96.1
Hay, lespedeza	5,730	3,942	4,016	101.9
Beans, dry edible	1,580	1,409	1,415	100.4
Peas, dry field	320	342	256	74.9
Soybeans for beans	13,486	20,926	21,650	103.5
Peanuts 2/	2,238	1,385	1,536	110.9
Potatoes: 3/				
Winter	23	34	45	133.1
Early spring	24	26	32	121.8
Late spring	202	166	174	105.1
Early summer	125	100	100	99.8
Late summer	218	188	187	99.6
Fall	918	872	862	98.9
Total	1,509	1,386	1,400	101.1
Sweetpotatoes 3/	373	285	274	96.2
Tobacco	1,694	1,365	1,128	82.7
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	323	252	288	114.1
Sugar beets	770	785	877	111.7
Broomcorn	262	203	286	140.9
Hops	36	24	28	114.0

1/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.
2/Picked and threshed.
3/Averages 1949-55.

APPROVED:

True D. Morse

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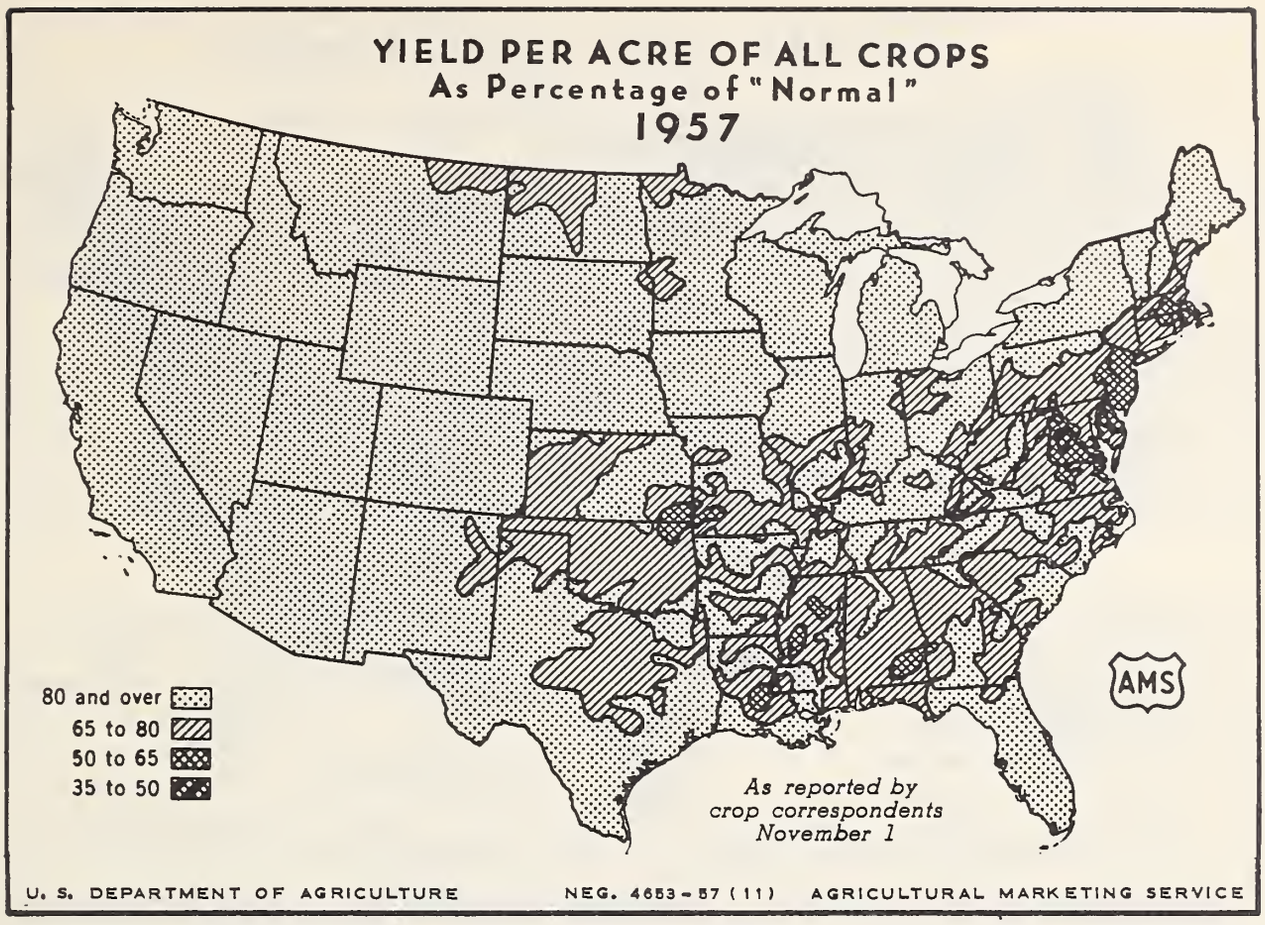
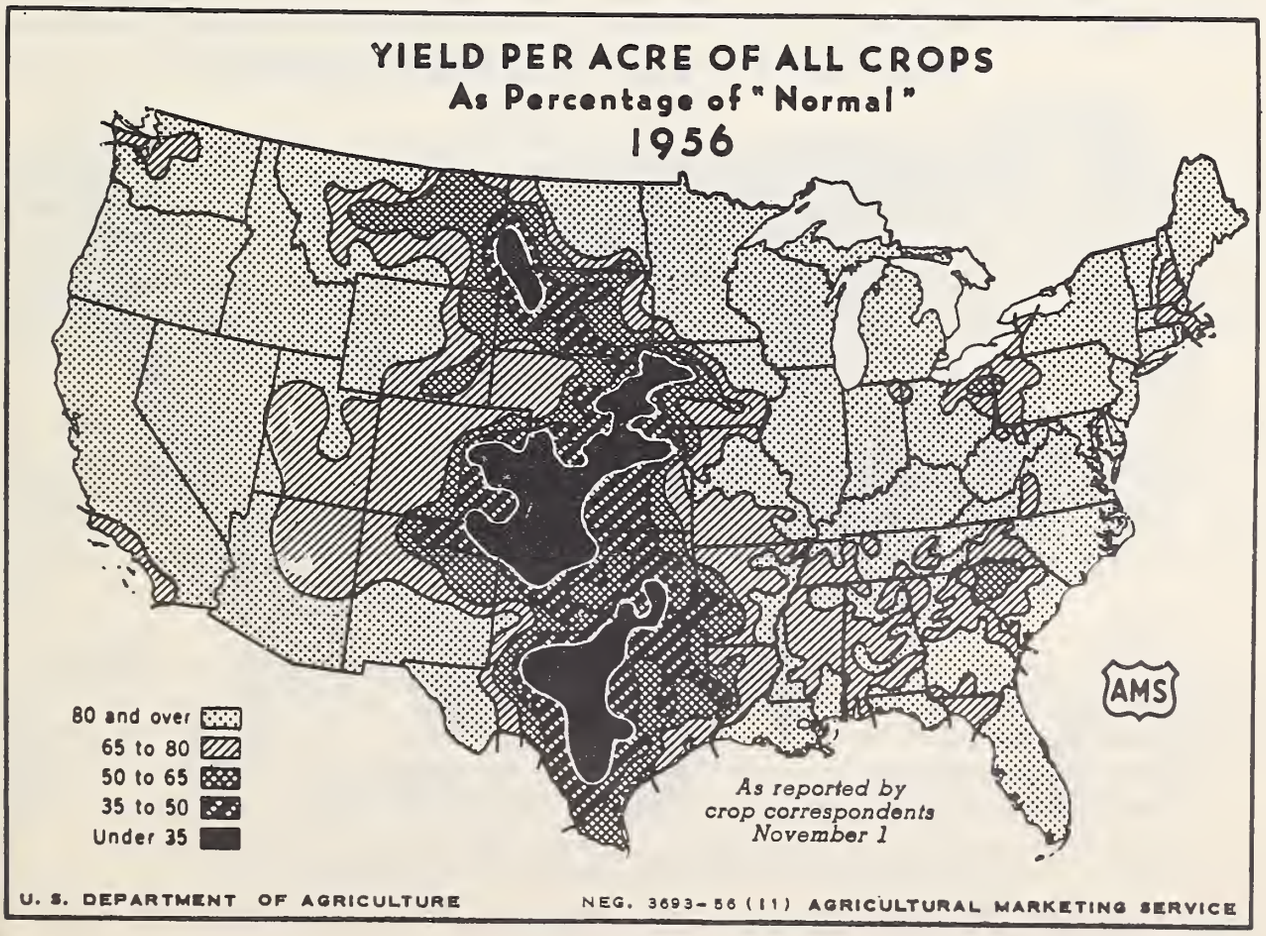

YIELD PER ACRE OF ALL CROPS
As Percentage of "Normal"
1957
80 and over
65 to 80
50 to 65
35 to 50
AMS
As reported by
crop correspondents
November 1
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 4653-57 (11) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE


YIELD PER ACRE OF ALL CROPS
As Percentage of "Normal"
1956
80 and over
65 to 80
50 to 65
35 to 50
Under 35
AMS
As reported by
crop correspondents
November 1
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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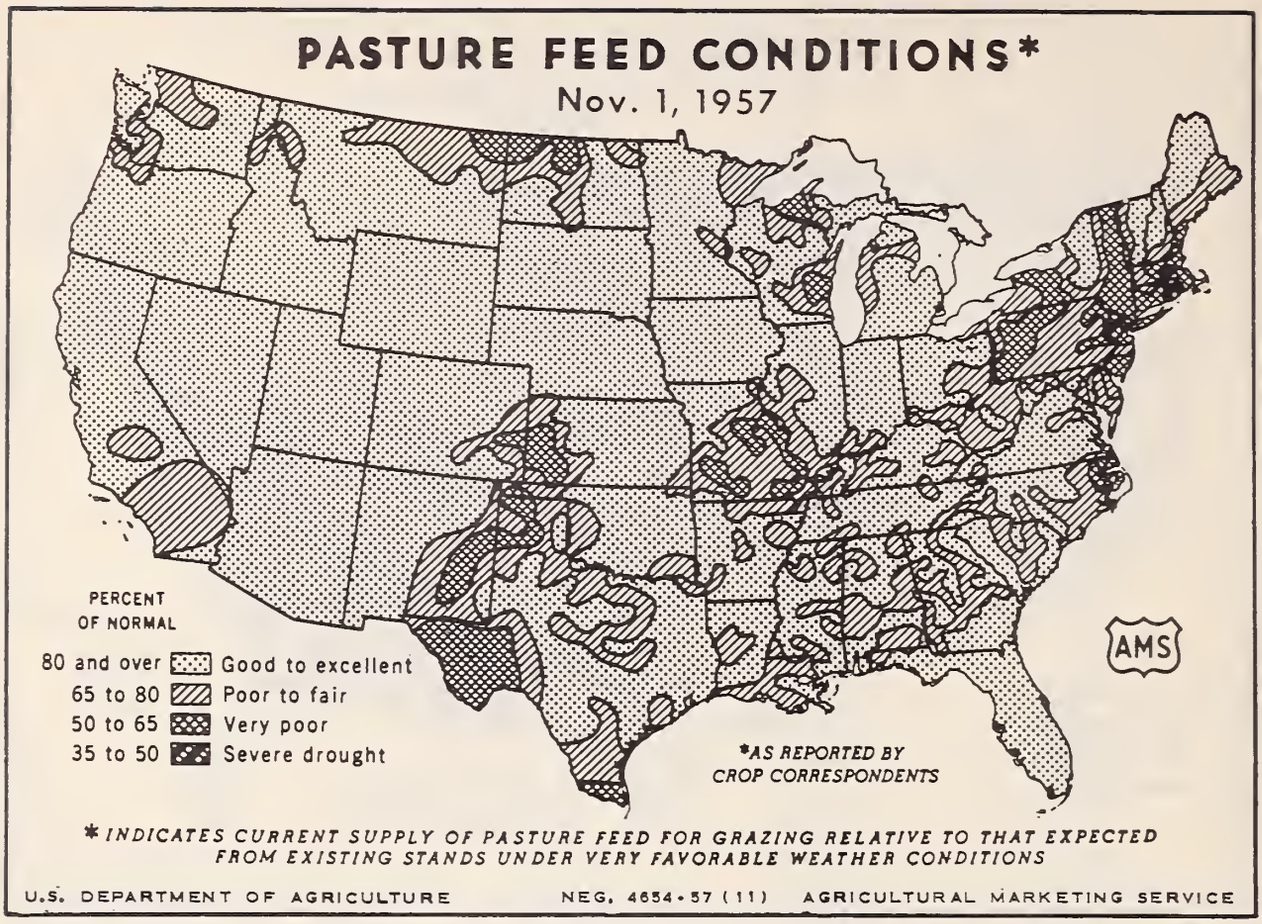
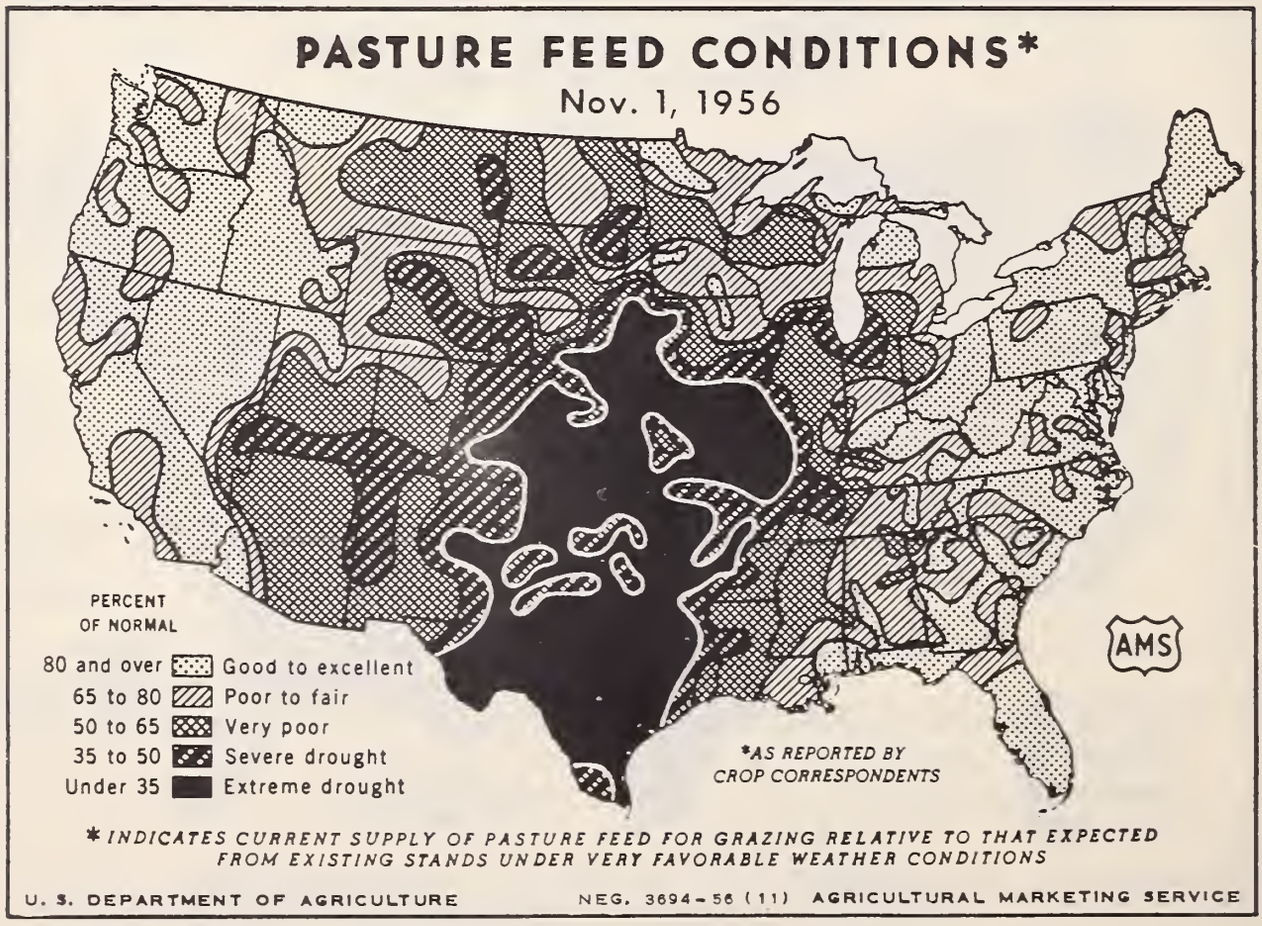

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
Nov. 1, 1957
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
AMS
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 4654-57 (11) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE


PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
Nov. 1, 1956
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
AMS
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 3694-56 (11) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1957

Cool wet weather stalled October harvest of late crops in many areas but failed to cut expected total overall output. The 1957 outcome is still expected to equal any previous year.

Cotton has suffered important late season damage with the estimated crop of 11.8 million bales down 5 percent from a month ago. Average yields on the reduced 1957 acreage now look not quite equal to the 1955 record after sizeable losses from rain damage, floods and freezes. Weather damage also contributed to lower estimates for peanuts, dry beans and some fruits. Increases over last month are estimated for corn, sorghum grain, soybeans, rice, fall potatoes, tobacco, sugar beets, sweet potatoes and apples.

Corn and sorghum grain need some stretches of drying weather in many sections to ready them for safe storage but given that help promise even higher outturn than formerly expected. The 3.3 billion bushel corn crop is third largest of record with a new National record yield per acre widely supported in the Western Corn Belt. The sorghum grain crop of 527 million bushels moved up 2 percent in October to an all time peak. A much larger part of both corn and sorghum grain was still in the field on November 1 than last year or usual. Iowa corn was still three-fourths unpicked, Minnesota and Nebraska about four-fifths, and Missouri and Kansas about half. Sorghum grain was still about three-fourths unharvested. Counting the large corn crop and record out-put of sorghum grain with the average oats crop and large barley crop already in bins gives a feed grain total of nearly 140 million tons, 4 percent larger than the old champion 1948 and 8 percent more than produced last year.

Soybeans harvest moved swiftly to near completion in some main producing areas before being caught by October rains and high humidity. The total of 491 million bushels now estimated represents a slight increase from gains in several States. Most plantings matured before freeze, some after late starts, to help build new records in both yield per acre and production. Acreage is at a new high this year. Much acreage still remains for harvest in Minnesota, Iowa and in South Atlantic and South Central areas.

The present standing of the index of total crop production for 1957 is 106, same as a month ago, equalling the previous record reached in 1956 and 1948. The feed grain production index moves to a new high of 119 -- three points above the standout corn year 1948. The yield index measuring outturn per acre of 28 major crops at 127 is unchanged from a month ago and the highest for any year. Index computations consider 1947-49 as 100.

Maps showing reporters' appraisals of yield of "All Crops" in their localities this year and last on page 5 show the broad picture of sectional differences in farmers' crop fortunes. Maps on the following page showing similar comparisons for pasture feed conditions on November 1 emphasize this year's improvement in grazing in west central and plains areas.

Nationally, this has been a great forage year. Good pastures, bulking hay stores and ample supplementary forage furnish outstanding features of 1957 farm production. By November 1, pasture feed condition had staged an unusual late gain over the previous month and far excelled both the average and last year's very poor showing for this date. Western ranges are best at this seasonal point since 1942 after general October rains. Western cattle and sheep, living high on good grass, show best November condition since 1945. Here, as in main feed grain areas, demand is keen for light livestock ready to turn forage and grain into steaks and chops. Hay crops made good late cuttings in many sections, and piled up a record total tonnage which is well distributed and heavy in alfalfa. It is not surprising that reporters after sizing up their hay and forage supplies of all kinds find them largest since 1942. Included in this appraisal are sources such as silage, grazing from field residues, straw of various kinds, and feed such as beet pulp, tops and the like. Because of late harvests the cleanup forage in many fields is still untouched.

Fall seedings of wheat, other small grains, and forage generally have started and grown well -- a large factor of early promise for 1958. Winter wheat in many Kansas and other Great Plains sections grew lush in October, assuring abundant pasturage in fields not "off limits" to livestock because of Soil Bank agreements. Excellent ground cover reduces spring wind erosion hazards, may help wheat reassume its dominant rank throughout the Great Plains after giving ground to sorghums during recent dry years. Some Southern winter crop seedings are still being completed under favorable conditions.

Weather in October in many sections seemed determined to play out the slow lagging role established earlier in the season. Extra periods of grace ahead of killing frosts in most Northern and Central sections favored maturity of late planted crops but there were too few sunny drying days to ready crops and soils for harvest and safe crop storage. When killing "Northers" invaded the Southland in late October they pushed deep and far to bring earlier than usual freeze to many lower Southern points. Total damage from those inroads was less than had been feared when plantings got late starts.

November 1 rice yield appraisals point to another record high per acre out-turn, supported by gains in most southern producing States and high yield matching last year in California. Harvest was about complete in the South and about three-fourths done in California. Peanuts show production losses from rain damage in Southeast and Southwest areas; heaviest losses accrued where soaking downpours caught them on the ground. The Virginia-Carolina out-turn appears excellent as threshing passes the fourth done stage. Dry beans ran into rainy weather at harvest time in Michigan, Colorado, and California. Early floods, drought, and rains at harvest all combined to hurt the Michigan crop. In Northwest and Southwest areas, prospects showed late season gains. Sugarcane production prospects remain record high although heavy rains slowed the Louisiana harvest. Sugarbeet tonnage and average yield prospects are highest ever for the nation and in most States despite the slowness of harvest in several leading States. Sweetpotato harvest generally has made good progress with higher yields.

than expected earlier in most sections except New Jersey and Texas. Cranberry harvest was mainly completed in good time with a larger crop than last year.

Fall potato production looks about 3 percent larger than a month ago largely through increases in Maine and Idaho. Favorable October conditions prevailed in most important producing areas although harvest was behind schedule in Minnesota, North Dakota and the Tule Lake area of California. In Maine, harvest was completed without extensive frost damage.

Fall vegetables for fresh market may total about 6 percent under last year's output although 4 percent above average. Less cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, tomatoes and celery will be available but more lettuce, sweet corn, cucumbers, snap-beans, green peppers and eggplant. October was generally favorable for the production of vegetables despite losses or inconvenience caused by freeze or rains. Such losses were not abnormally high for October.

The 1957 production of nine leading vegetables for commercial processing, which account for almost all of the total, is about 18 percent smaller than last year although well above average. Included are record large tonnages of cucumbers for pickles, green peas, and spinach.

Estimated production of the major deciduous fruit totals 2 percent less than last year and 3 percent below average. Total production on November 1 remains unchanged from a month ago with the decline in grape tonnage offsetting an increase for apples. Estimates for other deciduous fruit crops remain unchanged from last month. Indicated production of almonds and walnuts, declined during the past month, while filberts increased and pecans showed practically no change. Total tonnage of the 4 nuts is 17 percent less than in 1956 and 4 percent below average.

The 1957-58 crop of oranges (excluding California valencias) is expected to be larger than last year, while the production of grapefruit (excluding California's summer crop) shows no appreciable change. Indications point to fewer lemons, and tangerines, but the same size lime crop as last year.

Milk production in October was about 1 percent above last year's previous record high for the month after less than the usual seasonal decline. Production per cow in crop reporters' herds on November 1 was about 2 percent above the previous record high for the date last year. New high rates for November 1 were reached in all except West North Central and South Central areas. Total milk production in the first 10 months of 1957, at 108.8 billion pounds, passed the 1956 record by 1 percent.

Egg production was 5 percent below October 1956. Largest decreases, amounting to 9 percent, were made in North Atlantic and East North Central regions. West North Central and South Central States decreased 6 percent from October last year. The number of layers in October was 5 percent smaller than a year earlier with decreases in most geographic regions. Laying rates for the month averaged very slightly under last year. Pullets not yet of laying age on November 1 were 15 percent less in number than last year. National egg production for the first 10 months totaled about the same as in 1956.

CORN: The production of all corn is forecast at 3,333 million bushels, up 1 percent from a month ago, and 7 percent above average but 3 percent below 1956. Of the all corn production, 2,975 million bushels are expected to be harvested for grain. The all corn yield at 46.1 bushels per acre is slightly above the previous record last year and greatly exceeds the average of 37.8 bushels. October weather was generally wet but frosts in central areas were later than usual and most late planted corn reached maturity. However, wet fields and high moisture content of ears have caused a late harvest.

In the Corn Belt, production is indicated at 2,696 million bushels compared with 2,707 million bushels last year. In the western Corn Belt area, the prospective yield is 7 bushels per acre above last year, while in the eastern Corn Belt area the yield runs 5½ bushels below last year. Harvest in the Corn Belt was only about one-third complete by November 1, far less than normally harvested by that date. General rains and cloudy weather in recent weeks have retarded drying and slowed picking operations. In Iowa, only about one-fourth of the crop was picked by early November compared with a usual 60 percent. Field samples gathered in Iowa about October 10 indicated about 28 percent moisture content compared with 19 percent a year earlier and the average of 24 percent. In Minnesota, harvest was stalled by wet weather during most of October with only a fifth of the crop picked by early November. In South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, yield prospects are far above last year and the average but rains and high humidity have slowed drying. Artificial dryers are being used to some extent to condition the corn. In Illinois and Indiana, nearly all late corn matured ahead of killing frosts. Harvest in these States was only one-third completed by November1, considerably below last year and average. In Ohio, picking was about 45 percent completed by early November. High moisture slowed harvest to some extent, particularly for late planted corn. Yields were reduced by dry summer weather.

In the North Atlantic area, harvest is well advanced with fair to good yields in the North. In the mid-Atlantic States of New Jersey,

Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and sections of nearby States, yields are far below average because of severe summer drought. The crop is much better farther South along the Atlantic with South Carolina yield prospects second only to 1955. In Georgia and Florida, yield outturns exceed the 1956 records. In the Gulf States, harvest is far advanced with excellent crops in each State. In the Western region, yield is at a new high in some States and near record in others. Killing freezes did not occur in most Colorado corn areas until late October and the vulnerable late corn made a bumper yield.

SOYBEANS: Soybean production prospects improved about 1 percent from a month ago. November 1 indications point to a record crop of 491 million bushels, 8 percent higher than 1956, the previous record production and 81 percent above the 10-year average. The bumper production is the result of the highest acreage of record accompanied by record yields. The indicated yield of 22.7 bushels per acre compares with 21.8 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 20.2 bushels per acre. The previous record high yield was 22.3 bushels per harvested acre in 1949.

Harvest of the 1957 crop made rapid progress during early October but wet weather and the high proportion of late planted soybeans slowed progress late in the month. By November 1, harvest was nearing completion in most States but many soybeans still remained to be harvested in the major States of Minnesota, Iowa and in the South Atlantic and South Central areas.

In the heavy producing North Central area, the season has been generally favorable for soybeans except for some delay in both planting and harvesting. November 1 yields in the area are little changed from the favorable indications of a month ago. The major producing States report either the same or slightly higher yields than on October 1. In Ohio the crop was nearly all harvested by November 1, while Indiana reported that about 10 percent still remained for harvest, most of which was in the southern part of the State. The latest report from Illinois shows that harvest was about 97 percent complete by November 5. The soybeans remaining are mostly late plantings in the southern counties. Harvesting difficulties are more serious in Minnesota and Iowa where one-fourth of the crop still remained to be harvested early in November. Harvest has been slow as intermittent rains have kept the moisture content of the soybeans high and many fields are too soft to support combines. Harvest of the Missouri crop was about complete by November 1.

Production prospects in the South Atlantic and South Central areas indicate little overall change from a month ago. Losses in a few States were offset by gains in others. Harvest has been delayed both by the many late planted soybeans which were slow to reach maturity and by rains and damp weather which prevented combining during much of October. On November 1, a large proportion of the crop still remained to be harvested in the Eastern States - Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina and in the Mississippi River Delta area.

SORGHUM GRAIN: The November 1 forecast of 527 million bushels of sorghum grain reflects continued improvement in prospects each month of the 1957 growing season. The current forecast compares with the October 1 forecast of 514 million bushels and the 1956 crop of 205 million bushels.

Following a late start, the record acreage of sorghums had a favorable season for growth and nearly all of the crop was mature when widespread killing frosts occurred in late October. Off-setting those favorable circumstances, sorghum grain has had little chance to dry out since the frosts because of wet weather. Few areas are equipped to artificially dry the large volume of sorghum grain produced this year.

Harvest in North Texas is well along but little grain has been combined in the Panhandle. Three-fourths or more of the acreage in other Central States awaits drying weather before active harvest. In contrast, about three-fourths of the crop usually is harvested by November 1.

Yields of the early harvested acreage have been outstanding. However, rain delayed harvest of the late planted sorghum and is expected to result in some lodging and other harvesting losses along with some deterioration in quality of the grain.

PEANUTS: Based on November 1 conditions, the production of peanuts for picking and threshing is estimated at 1,504 million pounds, down 2 percent from the October 1 forecast. Rainfall was a problem in the Southeast and Southwest areas during the month, hampering harvesting operations and causing further losses in production. Losses were greatest in those States where sizeable quantities of peanuts were on the ground when the rains hit.

In Virginia-Carolina area, production is now estimated at 489 million pounds, up 4 percent from a month ago. Yields in North Carolina, where about a fourth of crop has been threshed, are turning out better than expected earlier and at 1,650 pounds per acre are only 100 pounds below last year. In this area, rains halted digging the first part of October but open weather thereafter through most of the month enabled harvesting to progress rapidly and at month's end, when rains again halted digging and threshing operations, most of the peanuts were out of the ground and in stacks.

In the Southeastern area, late September rains continued into early October and added to the uncertainty of the crop. Clearing weather beginning the second week in October enabled some light digging to start, but cloudy weather and high humidity retarded the drying out of the crop and mechanical driers were used where available. Shattering and losses in windrows were fairly heavy particularly in Alabama where many of the nuts dropped off the vines when picked up for combining.

The Southwestern area started out in October with sufficient moisture for maturity of the crop. Frequent showers with periods of heavy rainfall delayed harvesting throughout the month so that the freezing weather from October 25 to 27 caught relatively few peanuts on the ground except in Caddo County,

Oklahoma. Freeze damage in both Oklahoma and Texas was confined to those peanuts freshly dug with high moisture content. Peanuts on the ground which had dried out and those still in the ground were not expected to be damaged to any great extent. Cool weather has been beneficial in preventing sprouting. Digging in New Mexico was practically completed but around 25 percent of the crop was still on the ground when late October rains hit.

DRY BEANS: November 1 indications point to a dry bean production of 15,750,000 bags (100 pounds clean basis). This is 1.6 percent less than the October 1 estimate, about 8 percent below the 1956 production, and 5 percent below average. Most of the reduction from last month was the result of unfavorable weather in Michigan and California. The indicated U.S. yield of 1,113 pounds per acre, although more than 100 pounds below last year, is over 50 pounds per acre above average.

In the Northeast bean area, yields turned out better than expected in Maine but reductions from last month were reported in both New York and Michigan. The season in Michigan has been disappointing for dry bean producers. Early in the season flooding damaged a large acreage, later dry weather was a handicap and finally many beans were damaged by rains at harvest time. The indicated Michigan production of 3,650,000 bags is one-third less than last year's large production.

The Northwest bean area production prospects improved. Increases were reported in Nebraska, Montana and Idaho, while Wyoming and Washington show no change from a month ago. In Idaho, the damage from "white fly" turned out to be much less than reported earlier and with excellent harvesting weather and practically no frost damage, yields have been well above expectations.

In the Southwest (Pinto) area, prospects also improved during October. New Mexico shows a reduction but this was more than offset by a substantial gain in Colorado. Yields on both the irrigated and dry land acreage in Colorado are higher than reported last month. However, in the important dryland Southwestern district only about one-half the crop had been threshed by November 1 because of rainy weather during most of October.

California has had a poor harvesting season in most dry bean producing areas and production prospects declined substantially for Baby Limas and "Other" beans. No change from last month is reported for Large Limas. October rains with prolonged wet humid weather damaged many unthreshed beans, especially in the Sacramento Valley and in the Modesto area of the San Joaquin Valley. Only about one-half the Pinks and Small Reds in the Sacramento Valley were harvested when the rains came and both varieties suffered considerable damage. Most of the damage to Blackeyes was to second crop fields in the Modesto area.

RICE: Production is estimated at 42.9 million equivalent 100-pound bags, one million bags more than the October 1 forecast but 10 percent below last year. This would be the smallest crop since 1950 and 5 percent below average.

The yield per acre, indicated at 3,177, is a record high and more than a third above average. Final outturn exceeded earlier expectations in Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas but prospects were unchanged in California.

In the Southern area -- Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas -- a crop of 33.3 million bags is estimated compared with 35.7 million bags last year. Record high yields are estimated in Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas. Heavy applications of fertilizer and favorable summer growing weather resulted in a bountiful crop despite late plantings and rains during September and October which resulted in a very late harvesting season. The rains lodged considerable acreage and frosts during the last week of October caused some damage to very late planted rice. However, weather conditions were favorable during the last week of October and rapid progress was made in harvesting. Reports indicate that more than 90 percent of the crop has been harvested in Texas and Louisiana and a week of good weather would complete the harvest in Arkansas and Mississippi.

In California, expected production is 9.6 million bags with a record yield of 4,200 pounds indicated on November 1. California experienced an excellent growing season. Heavy rainfall, which started September 28 and continued intermittently until after mid-October, slowed harvesting. Hail also caused some reduction in yields locally. About three-fourths of the crop has been harvested and two weeks of good weather would complete harvesting operations.

APPLES: The November 1 estimate of the commercial apple crop at 116,308,000 bushels is 16 percent above last year and 6 percent above average. This is the largest crop, nationally, since 1950. With October weather generally favorable for sizing of late varieties, estimated production is higher than a month ago in all three regions. The indicated geographic distribution of the crop, with 1956 in parentheses, is: Eastern, 41 percent (46); Central, 18 percent (22); and Western 41 percent (32).

In New England, harvest was generally completed a little earlier than usual. Cool weather with normal sunshine resulted in good coloring of late varieties. Harvest of the New York and Pennsylvania crops was nearing completion by November 1. The Hudson Valley crop turned out above expectations, offsetting a decline in the Ontario area. Cullage and wastage of small apples and hail-damaged apples will be heavier than usual in the Hudson Valley. The Pennsylvania crop exceeded earlier indications because of continued sizing of late varieties.

Harvest in the Appalachian area of Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland was expected to be completed about November 10. Ample rainfall and below normal temperatures were favorable for adding size and color on late varieties in the heavy-producing North Valley of Virginia.

Harvest of the Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois crops was virtually complete by November 1. In the fruit belt of western Michigan, the crop turned out above earlier expectations in the south but below expectations in the central and north. Quality of the Michigan and Wisconsin crops is reported generally high.

In Idaho, harvest for packing was about complete by November 1. Cold weather early in October improved color of late varieties. Harvest in Colorado was delayed by wet weather. In this State, as well as New Mexico and Utah, the crop was not up to earlier estimates. There was some loss from heavy winds in Utah. The Washington and Oregon crops exceeded earlier indications. However, because of market conditions cullage has been heavy in Washington, and on November 1 it appeared that some apples in that State would not be harvested. Harvest of the California crop was nearing completion by November 1.

PEARS: Pear production is estimated at 31,986,000 bushels, 1 percent less than the 1956 production but 7 percent above average. Production of fall and winter varieties for the 3 Pacific Coast States is placed at 7,600,000 bushels, about the same as last year but 12 percent above average. Production of Bartletts in these 3 States, estimated at 21,347,000 bushels, was 1 percent above last year and 12 percent above average.

Pear harvest was completed in the Pacific Coast States by November 1. Weather was excellent for harvesting the crop in Oregon and size of fruit was very good. The Comice crop in that State is of good quality this year in contrast to last year when there was much damage from heavy winds. The production of Anjous was larger than last year in the Hood River Area, but this was partially offset by a moderately smaller crop of this variety in the Medford area. In California, a considerable volume of the Hardy crop was not harvested because of market conditions.

GRAPES: The grape crop is estimated at 2,591,350 tons -- 10 percent below the 1956 production and 12 percent below average. Harvest was complete or nearing completion in all areas by November 1. European-type grapes are estimated at 2,386,200 tons and American-type at 205,150 tons, 9 percent and 23 percent, respectively, less than 1956.

California production is now estimated at 2,380,000 tons compared with 2,624,000 tons in 1956 and the 10-year average of 2,757,900 tons. Estimates by kinds are as follows: Wine varieties, 540,000 tons -- 5 percent less than last year; table varieties, 450,000 tons -- about 1 percent less; and raisin varieties, 1,390,000 tons -- 13 percent less. There was considerable rain damage to wine grapes in Northern Coast Counties but most of the damaged grapes were used by distillers. Harvest of raisin types was practically completed by the end of October. There was a heavy storage of Thompsons for fresh markets but most of these have moved. Shipments of Muscats for juice were above last season. Quality of storage grapes is good.

The Washington crop at 47,000 tons is 57 percent above last year's crop and 61 percent above average. Several thousand tons were unharvested in the Yakima Valley.

The crop in the Great Lakes region (N. Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich.) is estimated at 142,000 tons compared with 152,500 tons indicated on October 1. Last year the crop in these States totaled 211,900 tons and the average is 136,540 tons. Quality of grapes was generally excellent and harvesting weather favorable.

CITRUS: Production of Early and Mid-season oranges for the 1957-58 season is forecast at 73.3 million boxes, 3 percent larger than last season and 26 percent above average. Only California expects a smaller crop than last year. Prospects improved slightly in Arizona and Louisiana during the past month but remain unchanged in other States.

The Florida Valencia crop is forecast at 43 million boxes, 11 percent above the 1956-57 season. Texas expects a 50 percent increase over last year in the production of Valencias, while the Arizona Valencia crop is expected to be 8 percent larger. The first forecast of California Valencias will be made December 1. Florida's crop of tangerines for 1957-58 is forecast at 4.5 million, 6 percent below last year.

Production of grapefruit for 1957-58, (excluding the California summer crop) is estimated at 43.3 million boxes, practically the same as last year's crop but 4 percent below average. The Florida crop is now estimated at 36 million boxes, 4 percent less than last year. Production of Seedless varieties in Florida is expected to be 3 percent less than in the 1956-57 season and "other" varieties about 5 percent less. Texas, Arizona, and the Desert Valleys of California are expected to produce larger crops than in 1956-57.

November 1 conditions indicate a lemon crop of 14.7 million boxes in California for 1957-58. A crop of this size is 5 percent smaller than last year but 13 percent above average.

The 1957-58 Florida lime crop is estimated at 400,000 boxes, the same as during the past two seasons.

In the citrus areas of Florida, weather was dry during October, providing favorable conditions for harvest. A cool period after mid-October helped the color and quality of the fruit. Harvest of citrus continues to be well ahead of a year ago, particularly for grapefruit. In California, weather during October was generally favorable for citrus crops. Navel oranges have sized well. The maturity and color are considerably ahead of recent years. Harvest in the Edison district of Kern County began the last week of October, about two weeks ahead of usual. The 1957-58 Valencia crop made good progress during the past month. A near normal crop is expected in Central California but a light crop is in prospect in Southern California. Grapefruit in the Desert Valleys show good development. The Texas citrus area received practically no rain during October, and many growers have used their water allotment. Although trees have not suffered, the fruit is not sizing as rapidly as earlier, and rain is needed for the fruit to attain the sizes expected earlier in the season. Fruit which is being harvested shows good quality. Weather conditions in Louisiana during October were exceptionally favorable for the orange crop. Satsumas are moving in volume and harvest of Navels is getting started. In Arizona, both oranges and grapefruit are expected to show above average quality. Harvest of grapefruit is just beginning.

PRUNES: Production of dried prunes in California is estimated at 168,000 tons (dried basis), 13 percent below last year, but 1 percent above average. Production of prunes for all purposes in Idaho, Washington and Oregon is estimated at 74,200 tons (fresh basis), 27 percent below last year and 25 percent below average. Of these three States, only Washington shows an increase over last year. In western Oregon, some prunes were lost shortly before picking because of a heavy windstorm the first of September. Many of the poorer parts of the orchards were not picked because of low prices on prunes for canning. Preliminary utilization estimates for the 1957 crop in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho on a fresh fruit basis are as follows, (1956 comparisons are shown in parentheses): Sold fresh 37,900 tons (43,290); canned, 17,550 tons (32,450); frozen, 650 tons (1,550); dried, 9,800 tons (19,900).

CRANBERRIES: Production of cranberries is estimated at 1,037,000 barrels, 7 percent larger than last year and 10 percent above average. The Massachusetts and Washington crops turned out better than expected a month ago, but this was more than offset by reductions in Wisconsin and Oregon.

Harvest of the Massachusetts crop was completed in October under favorable conditions. Berries are of good size and color. Heavy rains the first three days of November should help the winter water supply in that State. After the late September freeze in New Jersey, harvest was pushed rapidly but there was some additional loss from low temperatures on October 12 and 13. In Wisconsin, the set was below average. Both Washington and Oregon have unusually heavy crops with berries of good color and size.

PECANS: The Nation's pecan crop is estimated at 121,550,000 pounds, 30 percent less than last year and 12 percent below average. Expected production of improved varieties continued to decline as the harvest season approached and the current estimate of 33,400,000 pounds is less than one-third of last year and only a little over half of average. In contrast, production of wild and seedling varieties, estimated at 88,150,000 pounds, is 31 percent larger than last year and 17 percent above average. The estimates of the total crop, for five out of the 11 States for which estimates are made, are smaller than a month earlier. However, Texas prospects have improved markedly since October 1 and Oklahoma expects a little larger crop. These two States had favorable moisture conditions the past month. No changes in prospects are indicated for Arkansas, New Mexico and North and South Carolina.

In North Carolina, the crop is especially poor in the commercially important extreme southeastern counties. In South Carolina, many growers report a crop failure and others report a heavy drop and short crop generally. By November 1, harvest had started in southwest Georgia with a very short crop in prospect. The poor set in Georgia was followed by unfavorable weather and insect and disease damage. The situation in Alabama is similar to Georgia with crows and squirrels making considerable inroads on the light crop. Though killing frosts on October 27 caused the nuts to drop rapidly in Arkansas, harvest will be delayed generally until other crops are harvested. In Oklahoma and northern areas of Texas, freezing weather in late October may have caused a little damage to late maturing nuts.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS, AND WALNUTS: Production of California almonds is estimated at 40,600 tons. Although this is 2 percent above average, it is 31 percent below last year's record crop. Reports indicate that rain damage to unharvested almonds was not serious.

Estimated production of filberts in Oregon and Washington totals 12,350 tons, roughly 4 times as large as last year's short crop. The 1957 crop is the largest of record. Harvest in Oregon was complete by the end of October. Crack tests show an unusually high percentage of sound nuts.

Production of walnuts in California and Oregon is estimated at 69,300 tons, 4 percent less than last year and 5 percent below average. Rains early in October interfered with harvest in California. Harvest of walnuts in Oregon is complete. The nuts are of good quality although there is some difficulty with split shells and light halves.

AVOCADOS: The Florida crop of avocados is estimated at 13,400 tons, 24 percent greater than last year, and almost twice as large as average. Only in 1955 was a larger crop produced.

In California, indications point to a better crop of Fuertes than last year. Bloom was scattered this season. Harvest of early bloom and off-bloom fruit began in October and should increase in volume rapidly after mid-November.

OLIVES: Harvest of California olives for canning began before the end of September, but harvest of olives for oil is not expected to begin before mid-December. Rains early in October resulted in improved sizing of the fruit.

POTATOES: The 1957 production of fall potatoes is placed at 155,780,000 hundredweight, 7 percent below 1956 but 4 percent above the 1949-55 average. The increase of 4,894,000 hundredweight during October was mostly in Maine and Idaho. However, there were small increases in a number of other fall States. October was generally favorable for the late developement of potatoes in most fall States. Harvest was practically completed by November 1 in all States except Minnesota, North Dakota and the Tule Lake area of California where rains in October delayed harvest.

The production in the 8 Eastern fall States at 60,293,000 hundredweight is 7.5 million below 1956 and 0.9 million below the 7-year average. In the Central fall States, production at 33,968,000 hundredweight is 7.3 million below 1956 and 4.8 million below average. The Western fall States at 61,519,000 hundredweight is 3.9 million above 1956 and 11.6 million above average.

In Maine, harvest was completed without significant damage to tubers from frost. Quality of the Maine crop is good. Soil moisture was adequate throughout the season; however, the artificial killing of tops kept yields below record levels. In other New England States, yields are near record high levels. In Upstate New York, the dry cool weather in October was suitable for harvest and digging was mostly complete by November 1. On Long Island, yield and quality were good with digging nearing completion. Movement of Long Island potatoes during October was slightly heavier than during October last year. All sections of Pennsylvania enjoyed good harvesting weather and digging progressed rapidly during October. A few growers reported light yields due to spotty rainfall during the growing season but yields in the northwest part of Pennsylvania were mostly good.

In Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Minnesota, yields were above earlier expectations. In the Red River Valley of North Dakota and in Minnesota, potato digging has been delayed by inclement weather. On November 1, possibly 15 percent of the acreage in the Red River Valley remained to be harvested. However, growers were still hopeful that they could dig a part of this acreage.

In Idaho, the late fall and prolonged excellent harvest weather combined to give producers a bumper yield of potatoes. Temperatures during the growing season were favorable for smooth quality potatoes. All the crop was under cover by November 1 except for a few stragglers. In the San Luis Valley, Colorado, harvesting is reported to be nearing completion although some delay during the past three weeks was experienced as a result of frequent rains. In Oregon, potato harvest was virtually completed by November 1 although a few hundred acres were still out in central Oregon. The Klamath County crop was under cover before extensive freezing occurred. Potato digging in the Tule Lake area of California is lagging slightly.

The 1957 production of other seasonal groups, with 1956 in parentheses, are as follows: Late summer, 32,213,000 hundredweight (33,967,000); early summer, 8,843,000 hundredweight (9,503,000); late spring, 28,610,000 hundredweight (24,330,000); early spring, 4,243,000 hundredweight (4,022,000); winter, 6,810,000 hundredweight (5,260,000).

The 1958 acreage for winter harvest in Florida and California is placed at 37,500 acres--7,500 acres below the 1957 harvested acreage but 13,500 acres above the 1949-56 average of 24,000 acres. Florida's acreage was decreased by 31 percent from last year while California acreage is unchanged from the previous year. In Dade County, Florida planting started the last week of October. In the Palm Beach area, planting was mostly complete by November 1. In California, the crop appears to be progressing satisfactorily but much of the acreage in Tulare and Fresno Counties was planted later than normal.

SWEETPOTATOES: The 1957 production of sweetpotatoes, based on November 1 indications, is estimated at 17,378,000 hundredweight, 3 percent above 1956 but 14 percent below the 1949-55 average. Average yield per acre indicated for 1957 is now 63.5 hundredweight, 4.1 hundredweight per acre above the 1956 yield and 9.5 hundredweight above the 1949-55 average. The higher yield this year compared with 1956 more than offsets the reduction in acreage.

Moisture was generally adequate during the month and harvest proceeded satisfactorily. Reported yields per acre were generally unchanged to slightly higher than on October 1 except in New Jersey and Texas where yields are turning out lighter than indicated on October 1.

In New Jersey, harvest of sweetpotatoes proceeded under favorable conditions during October. However, additional rainfall caused some cracking, and the set was not as good as growers had anticipated. The percentage of small sizes was above average because of the prolonged dry weather during most of the growing season. Harvest in Virginia was nearing completion on November 1. Growing conditions were unusually favorable and the unusually long fall growing season has resulted in good yields. Growing conditions were also favorable in North and South California during October and yields are turning out heavier than indicated on October 1. In Georgia, harvest was complete on November 1 except for scattered fields in the northern part of the State. In Arkansas, yields have turned out better than indicated on October 1, with unusually favorable late season growing conditions

Digging of the Louisiana crop was interrupted by heavy rains during the last half of October. An extended period of favorable weather is needed to complete harvest. Some rotting has been reported in low, poorly drained fields.

TOBACCO: Production of all types of tobacco is now estimated at 1,684 million pounds, 2.3 percent above the forecast a month earlier. Flue-cured types accounted for most of the increase over the previous month although minor increases were registered by nearly all other types. This year's anticipated total crop is 23 percent below production in 1956, 22 percent below the 1946-55 average and the smallest since 1943.

Flue-cured production, estimated at 990 million pounds, is 3 percent above the October 1 forecast but 30 percent below 1956, 24 percent below

the 10-year average and the lowest since 1943. Marketings in North Carolina and Virginia through October 31 indicated a much heavier crop than was expected earlier in the season. This year's crop moved to the auctions rapidly and only type 11 markets are scheduled to be in operation after November 8.

The Burley crop is currently estimated at 483 million pounds, up nearly 3 million pounds from a month ago. At this level this year's crop is about 5 percent smaller than last year's and 16 percent smaller than average. Stripping has become general over much of the Burley belt. Markets are scheduled to begin sales on November 25.

Expected production of Maryland, type 32, is 34.1 million pounds, or nearly 2 million pounds above the October 1 forecast. Improved weather during the late growing season revived the crop some from the effects of drought during the summer. At 34.1 million pounds, this year's estimate is about 11 percent below the 1956 crop and 14 percent below average.

The outlook for fire-cured production increased nearly 2 million pounds during October and now stands at 55.3 million pounds. A crop of this size would be 22 percent smaller than last year's, a fifth smaller than average and the smallest since 1953.

A dark air-cured crop of 26.4 million pounds is expected this season, 22 percent below production in 1956 and 23 percent below average.

Estimated cigar filler production at 47.9 million pounds is 17 percent below that harvested last season and 18 percent below average. A cigar binder crop of 29.2 million pounds is now in prospect. This is a 14 percent drop from 1956 and, except for 1934, is the lowest production since records began in 1919. The cigar wrapper estimate has been raised to 17.7 million pounds as a result of moderate increases in expectations in the Connecticut Valley. Wrapper prospects now compare with 17.2 million pounds harvested last season and, if realized, will result in the largest crop of record.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets is estimated at a record 15,173,000 tons, up slightly from the October 1 forecast. This production is 8 percent above the previous record crop of 14,082,000 tons produced in 1954. The yield at 17.3 tons per acre is 0.7 ton above last year's record yield.

Record yields are estimated for Kansas, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado and Washington. In Minnesota, the estimated yield equals the previous record.

Wet weather during October delayed harvest in Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Washington and California. Ideal harvesting weather prevailed in Idaho and by November 1 harvest was ahead of usual. In Minnesota, 75 percent of the crop was harvested by the end of October. About 45 percent of the sugar beet crop had been harvested in Colorado, by November 1, the smallest portion harvested by this date since 1942. Harvest is expected to be completed by November 12 in Michigan. On November 1, about half of the spring planted crop had been harvested in California.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Prospects for a record crop of sugarcane for sugar and seed are unchanged from a month ago. The estimated production of 7,768,000 tons is 20 percent above last year and 15 percent above the 1946-55 average. Harvesting of the crop got underway in Louisiana on October 7, but was slowed by several heavy rains with excessive mud and trash a problem. Dry weather is now needed to facilitate harvesting and to allow completion of planting in some areas.

PASTURES: Pastures continued to improve during October and on November 1 were in the best condition for the country as a whole since 1950. Condition was 82 percent of normal on November 1, compared with 80 percent on October 1 and only 58 percent on November 1 last year. Farm pastures showed some gain in October when normally a small seasonal decline in condition may be expected. October precipitation and favorable weather improved pasture feed in most sections of the country, and particularly in the North Atlantic States and the West. Winter grasses and fall seeded grains are providing generally good grazing in the central and southern Great Plains.

Condition of pastures was considerably above November 1 last year in all regions of the country except the Atlantic Coast areas. Some improvement occurred during October in the eastern part of the country but pastures were still generally poor in most of the North Atlantic States. Pastures were in very poor condition in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Jerse Pastures were good in the South Atlantic States on November 1, but were not furnishing as much grazing as on the same date last year.

In the central part of the country, pastures were in good condition and supplying plenty of feed. Pastures in the East North Central States were in much better condition than on November 1 last year when they were generally poor. Heavier rainfall this season in the Great Plains resulted in good recovery of the dry pastures in the 1956 drought area. Pastures were well above average for November 1 in the West North Central region and were in the best condition for the date since 1951, although pasture feed was only fair in Missouri. In the South Central States, pastures were supplying abundant feed and were the best for November 1 since 1949. There were a few spots of poor pastures in western Kansas and in western and extreme southern Texas.

In general, pastures were excellent on November 1 in the Western States as a whole, and were in the best condition for the date since 1941. Precipitation of recent weeks improved condition from October 1 in all States except Arizona. However, the Pacific Northwest and New Mexico needed more moisture in some areas.

Pastures during the 1957 season were generally good, although severe dry weather caused serious shortages of feed in the North and Middle Atlantic States. Pastures were in considerably better condition during the 1957 season than in the preceding 5 years. For the April 1 - October 1 period pasture condition averaged 82 percent of normal in 1957 compared with only 69 percent in 1956 and an average of 79 percent during 1946-55. Livestock in the lower New England States and New Jersey had the poorest grazing season since records began in 1917. In addition, pastures in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland were the poorest in about 15 years.

In contrast, the condition of pastures in most of the central part of the country was the highest in 6 to 7 years.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms for October was estimated at 9,412 million pounds -- 1 percent above the previous record high of October last year and 9 percent above the October 1946-55 average. October production declined 2 percent from September, about the same rate of seasonal decline as last year but less than the usual September to October decrease of 5 percent. Milk production in October was at a rate of 1.76 pounds per capita, about equal to October last year, but 3 percent below average for the month. Total milk production in the first 10 months of 1957 amounted to 108.8 billion pounds -- 1 percent more than the previous record high of 107.8 billion pounds produced during January-October 1956.

Milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds averaged 17.71 pounds on November 1, which was 2 percent more than the previous record high for the date established last year. Production per milk cow reached new highs for November 1 in all sections of the country except the West North Central and South Central States. Increases from November 1 last year ranged from 2 percent in the North Atlantic, West North Central, and West to 6 percent in the South Atlantic. The rate was up 4 percent from the previous year in the East North Central States. It averaged slightly below last November 1 in the South Central States. Seasonally, milk produced per cow over the entire country declined only slightly from October 1 to November 1.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES, OCTOBER 1957, WITH COMPARISONS 1/

State	October average 1946-55	Oct. 1956	Sept. 1957	Oct. 1957	State	October average 1946-55	Oct. 1956	Sept. 1957	Oct. 1957
	Million pounds					Million pounds			
N. Y.	671	731	696	735	Ga.	93	101	96	100
N. J.	89	91	89	93	Ky.	194	218	235	214
Pa.	450	508	512	512	Tenn.	184	198	218	196
Ohio	428	455	460	451	Ala.	101	93	94	88
Ind.	295	286	313	285	Miss.	107	111	122	111
Ill.	390	397	404	389	Ark.	99	93	108	92
Mich.	418	437	440	433	Okla.	141	129	128	122
Wis.	1,006	1,128	1,210	1,184	Tex.	255	245	229	232
Minn.	487	529	511	528	Mont.	43	40	41	40
Iowa	442	456	494	471	Idaho	100	115	120	117
Mo.	321	319	339	312	Wyo.	18	16	17	17
N.Dak.	110	110	128	110	Colo.	68	68	71	69
S.Dak.	91	97	107	97	Utah	50	55	54	56
Nebr.	155	159	166	154	Wash.	137	143	151	147
Kans.	182	163	158	161	Oreg.	92	86	90	84
Va.	164	176	194	185	Calif.	493	585	626	628
W.Va.	69	69	68	65	Other States	539	677	715	738
N. C.	130	142	152	144	U. S.	8,658	9,276	9,611	9,412
S. C.	46	50	55	52					

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

Normally, output per cow declines about 4 percent between these dates. Production per cow increased from October 1 to November 1 in the North Central and South Atlantic regions, but declined in the remainder of the country, although less than usual.

Crop reporters were milking about the same proportion of the milk cows in their herds on November 1 as a month earlier but more than average for November 1. The proportion being milked was below the November 1, 1946-55 average only in the North Atlantic region. Compared with November 1 last year, reporters were milking a larger proportion of their milk cows in the East North Central, South Atlantic and South Central regions, but a smaller proportion in the other sections.

Among the 35 States with monthly milk production estimates available, October production exceeded the record high for the month in Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Utah,,and California. Wisconsin, with 1,184 million pounds, led all States in milk production, followed by New York, 735 million; California, 628 million; Minnesota, 528 million; and Pennsylvania, 512 million pounds.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,597 million eggs during October--5 percent less than in October last year. Decreases were 9 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central States, and 6 percent in the West North Central and South Central States. These were partially offset by increases of 2 percent in the South Atlantic and Western States. Aggregate egg production, January through October, was about the same as a year earlier.

The rate of egg production per layer in October was 14.8 eggs compared with 14.9 last year and the 10-year average for the month of 12.0 eggs. The rate was 1 percent less than in October last year.

Reporters commented that the lower rate of lay was due to a larger than usual percentage of old hens in the laying flock. Decreases in rate from October last year were 2 percent in the East North Central and South Central, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic States. In the West North Central, the rate was about the same as a year earlier, while in the West it was 1 percent above last October. Rate per layer on hand during the first 10 months of this year was 168 compared with 166 eggs last year.

The Nation's laying flock averaged 311,050,000 layers in October, 5 percent less than last year. Decreases in number of layers were 8 percent in the North Atlantic States, 6 percent in both the East and West North Central States, and 4 percent in the South Central States. Number of layers was about the same as a year earlier in the West and 2 percent above last year in the South Atlantic States.

Number of layers on November 1 totaled 314,483,000 compared with 331,915,000 on November 1 last year, a decrease of 5 percent. Decreases were 9 percent in the North Atlantic States, 7 percent in the West North Central States, 6 percent in the East North Central States, and 5 percent in the South Central States. In the West, the number of layers was about the same as last year. The South Atlantic States increased layers by 2 percent. The rate of lay per 100 layers on farms November 1 was 47.3 compared with 48.5 a year earlier and the average of 38.2 eggs.

Pullets not of laying age on November 1 totaled about 49,830,000 -- 15 percent less than a year ago. Holdings in all regions of the country showed a decrease. Decreases were 22 percent in the South Central States, 19 percent in both the East North Central and West North Central, 9 percent in the North Atlantic, 8 percent in the South Atlantic, and 5 percent in the West.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms November 1 amounted to about 364 million--a decrease of 7 percent from a year ago. Numbers were down from last year in all regions of the country except the South Atlantic where potential layers were about the same as last year. Decreases from a year ago were 9 percent in the North Atlantic and West North Central, 8 percent in the East North Central and South Central, and 1 percent in the West.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-October averaged 43.0 cents per dozen, compared with 38.1 cents in mid-October last year and 40.0 cents in September. During the last half of October, wholesale prices for grade A large eggs turned down sharply at the principal egg markets in the East and Mid-west. On the West coast, however, prices for large eggs were relatively unchanged during the last half of the month. During the week ending October 30, prices for small eggs improved at the central markets. Medium egg prices during the last week of October were generally higher on the West Coast, unchanged in the middle West, and lower on East Coast markets.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
			HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1				
				Thousands			
1946-55 (Av.)	56,911	68,476	95,081	32,894	57,863	35,469	346,695
1956	60,462	65,789	90,341	32,010	46,744	36,569	331,915
1957	55,105	61,809	83,842	32,708	44,417	36,602	314,483
			PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1				
				Thousands			
1946-55 (Av.)	12,046	15,724	28,728	9,021	15,974	7,250	88,744
1956	8,823	8,992	17,927	6,497	9,389	7,138	58,766
1957	8,021	7,297	14,438	5,970	7,323	6,781	49,830
			POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1 1/				
				Thousands			
1946-55 (Av.)	68,958	84,201	123,809	41,915	73,837	42,719	435,438
1956	69,285	74,781	108,268	38,507	56,133	43,707	390,681
1957	63,126	69,106	98,280	38,678	51,740	43,383	364,313
			EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1				
				Number			
1946-55 (Av.)	46.7	39.7	36.0	33.8	30.1	44.6	38.2
1956	53.3	50.6	45.1	46.7	41.2	55.6	48.5
1957	52.3	48.0	44.7	45.9	38.6	56.6	47.3

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Farmers received an average of 15.8 cents a pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-October compared with 16.0 cents a year earlier and 17.2 cents in September. Farm chickens averaged 12.7 cents per pound and commercial broilers averaged 17.2 cents, compared with 13.1 cents and 17.2 cents, respectively, in October last year. Farm chickens were down 0.9 cent and commercial broilers were down 1.4 cents from a month earlier.

Broiler prices declined during the week ending October 30 after a slight upturn the previous week. Offerings were liberal on an already burdened market. Live hen prices were unchanged to 1 cent higher, with movement generally heavy, especially in the mid-west.

Turkey prices in mid-October averaged 22.3 cents per pound live weight, compared with 25.9 cents a year earlier and 22.9 cents in September. Central market movement was generally steady during the last week of October. Most trading interest was in hens, fryer-roasters and consumer size toms, and prices were one-half to 1 cent higher than the previous week.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-October was $3.37 per hundred pounds, compared with $3.53 in mid-October last year and $3.43 in September. The egg-feed and broiler-feed price relationships were more favorable to producers than a year earlier, while the turkey-feed price ratio was less favorable.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CORN, ALL 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1946-55	1956	Preliminary 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Preliminary 1957
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	35.7	31.0	39.0	464	341	390
N.H.	44.4	40.0	48.0	542	360	480
Vt.	47.1	45.0	50.0	2,821	2,655	2,950
Mass.	48.9	47.0	48.0	1,639	1,316	1,344
R.I.	42.3	42.0	41.0	300	252	246
Conn.	46.3	49.0	44.0	1,855	1,911	1,804
N.Y.	43.5	49.0	50.0	28,930	34,104	33,400
N.J.	47.0	64.0	22.0	8,827	12,032	3,718
Pa.	46.3	56.0	40.0	61,817	71,736	49,720
Ohio	53.0	60.0	54.0	190,334	215,700	184,410
Ind.	51.6	62.0	55.0	239,414	296,546	239,415
Ill.	53.5	68.0	62.0	481,137	598,672	513,112
Mich.	41.2	51.0	47.5	71,714	102,204	87,590
Wis.	50.4	61.0	59.0	129,429	167,140	158,415
Minn.	45.1	57.5	55.0	245,618	329,705	322,575
Iowa	50.6	51.0	61.0	544,574	521,679	617,747
Mo.	35.8	48.0	43.0	147,613	189,408	147,619
N.Dak.	20.8	23.5	24.5	25,202	31,537	31,899
S.Dak.	26.8	28.0	33.0	104,544	105,952	129,855
Nebr.	29.2	22.0	45.0	207,417	116,864	219,915
Kans.	24.2	21.0	29.0	58,182	32,067	43,384
Del.	40.5	65.0	26.0	6,248	9,750	3,640
Md.	44.1	60.0	34.0	21,134	28,620	15,572
Va.	37.8	48.0	27.0	37,018	39,456	21,303
W.Va.	40.2	50.0	44.0	9,512	8,500	6,512
N.C.	29.4	41.0	33.0	64,145	80,688	61,050
S.C.	19.2	21.0	25.0	25,089	20,475	22,425
Ga.	16.2	24.0	25.0	48,978	65,064	65,750
Fla.	14.6	21.0	23.0	8,873	12,180	12,811
Ky.	35.6	46.0	41.0	76,995	84,456	64,001
Tenn.	28.8	32.5	30.0	58,540	55,770	44,790
Ala.	18.8	25.0	25.0	46,474	56,675	53,850
Miss.	20.4	25.0	26.0	39,224	39,150	38,688
Ark.	20.2	27.0	26.0	21,581	18,090	14,456
La.	19.1	26.5	23.0	14,244	16,589	13,823
Okla.	18.5	16.5	21.0	16,371	5,296	4,305
Texas	18.4	15.0	23.0	43,882	27,465	39,169
Mont.	16.0	17.5	24.0	2,756	2,992	3,984
Idaho	54.0	66.0	68.0	1,853	3,894	4,284
Wyo.	19.2	22.0	25.0	1,075	1,408	1,575
Colo.	27.0	44.0	55.0	13,531	17,952	24,035
N.Mex.	16.2	20.0	20.0	1,171	1,160	1,340
Ariz.	14.9	33.0	33.0	525	1,485	1,320
Utah	41.8	48.0	50.0	1,396	2,112	2,250
Nev.	36.1	50.0	50.0	96	200	200
Wash.	60.6	74.0	76.0	1,470	2,812	3,344
Oreg.	45.8	60.0	65.0	1,290	2,400	2,470
Calif.	42.8	67.0	65.0	4,637	14,472	15,600
U. S.	37.8	45.4	46.1	3,120,484	3,451,292	3,332,535

1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1946-55	1956	Preliminary 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Preliminary 1957
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	16.2	14.0	16.0	99	112	96
N.J.	19.0	24.0	15.0	432	1,080	705
Pa.	17.4	18.5	14.0	400	388	308
Ohio	21.4	24.0	23.0	21,793	31,224	32,292
Ind.	21.8	24.0	23.5	36,334	52,128	55,108
Ill.	23.0	28.5	25.5	85,530	134,948	130,458
Mich.	19.4	21.0	22.0	1,987	4,200	5,236
Wis.	14.0	15.5	16.5	605	1,318	1,716
Minn.	18.2	20.0	21.0	22,682	52,540	56,049
Iowa.	22.0	20.0	26.5	38,190	50,900	71,762
Mo.	18.0	20.0	21.0	23,005	39,120	36,960
N.Dak.	12.6	12.5	17.0	404	2,162	3,077
S.Dak.	14.8	11.5	17.0	1,232	2,576	3,162
Nebr.	20.3	11.5	28.0	1,456	1,748	4,060
Kans.	11.7	8.5	11.5	3,959	3,018	3,392
Del.	15.6	23.0	17.5	1,067	3,450	2,992
Md.	16.8	22.0	18.5	1,487	4,422	3,811
Va.	17.0	21.5	19.5	2,525	5,826	5,382
N.C.	15.6	21.5	20.0	4,286	8,944	8,980
S.C.	11.2	11.0	14.5	987	2,948	4,930
Ga.	10.1	12.5	13.0	305	1,038	1,248
Fla.	1/ 18.4	22.0	22.0	1/ 290	748	924
Ky.	17.2	22.5	20.5	2,051	2,992	2,808
Tenn.	17.8	16.5	21.0	3,092	3,960	4,200
Ala.	18.8	21.0	20.0	1,310	2,310	2,320
Miss.	15.6	16.0	20.0	4,988	11,712	13,620
Ark.	17.0	18.0	21.0	10,083	27,162	32,445
La.	16.2	17.0	21.0	779	2,295	2,562
Okla.	10.5	8.0	16.0	395	200	368
Texas	1/ 13.2	20.0	22.5	8	400	450
U. S.	20.2	21.8	22.7	271,689	455,869	491,421

1/ Short-time average.

RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1946-55	1956	Preliminary 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Preliminary 1957
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Mo.	2/ 2,532	3,000	3,300	2/ 83	132	119
Miss.	2/ 2,600	2,850	3,200	2/ 956	1,254	960
Ark.	2,283	3,050	3,200	10,034	11,590	10,688
La.	2,010	2,600	2,600	12,075	11,700	10,530
Texas	2,365	2,750	3,150	12,491	11,000	10,962
Calif.	3,134	4,100	4,200	9,951	11,726	9,618
U. S.	2,355	3,030	3,177	45,279	47,402	42,877

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.
2/ Short-time average.

SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1946-55	1956	Preliminary 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Preliminary 1957
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Ind.	30.2	40.0	50.0	46	80	1,000
Iowa	1/ 25.5	40.0	55.0	53	3,240	13,750
Mo.	19.8	30.0	40.0	875	5,610	22,440
S.Dak.	14.5	17.0	25.0	528	1,581	7,200
Nebr.	19.6	14.0	39.0	4,213	12,446	83,226
Kans.	17.2	15.0	23.0	31,878	24,390	119,669
N.C.	26.5	27.0	27.0	950	2,160	2,484
S.C.	17.5	18.5	19.0	117	130	152
Ga.	1/ 18.3	19.5	20.0	1/ 428	780	660
Ky.	1/ 30.0	25.0	40.0	1/ 150	225	1,280
Tenn.	1/ 21.8	24.0	25.0	1/ 250	960	1,500
Ala.	17.3	18.0	18.0	513	612	666
Miss.	1/ 16.6	18.0	22.0	1/ 112	144	990
Ark.	17.3	22.0	24.0	397	1,738	3,360
La.	20.0	23.0	24.0	69	115	168
Okla.	13.4	10.5	18.0	9,842	6,164	17,856
Texas	20.3	26.0	31.0	91,020	124,202	213,249
Colo.	12.3	11.5	23.0	3,042	2,852	12,558
N.Mex.	14.3	12.5	18.5	4,105	3,488	6,660
Ariz.	44.0	45.0	50.0	3,026	4,320	6,000
Calif.	43.9	54.0	53.0	4,902	9,828	11,660
U. S.	19.0	21.9	29.2	155,980	205,065	526,528

1/ Short-time average

PASTURE

State	Condition November 1			State	Condition November 1		
	Average 1946-55	1956	1957		Average 1946-55	1956	1957
	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	76	81	75	W.Va.	69	89	75
N.H.	76	78	76	N.C.	73	80	81
Vt.	78	80	82	S.C.	66	75	79
Mass.	77	73	53	Ga.	67	78	80
R.I.	76	96	48	Fla.	73	79	84
Conn.	75	82	60	Ky.	68	79	82
N.Y.	76	84	70	Tenn.	63	65	86
N.J.	68	76	57	Ala.	63	71	80
Pa.	70	83	66	Miss.	65	63	82
Ohio	74	77	83	Ark.	62	40	84
Ind.	76	66	86	La.	67	54	81
Ill.	76	55	82	Okla.	64	26	83
Mich.	73	65	84	Texas	60	26	80
Wis.	69	65	80	Mont.	81	63	84
Minn.	72	70	88	Idaho	84	87	90
Iowa	77	56	91	Wyo.	77	66	96
Mo.	66	26	74	Colo.	70	45	89
N.Dak.	72	64	81	N.Mex.	68	41	76
S.Dak.	74	55	90	Ariz.	81	64	74
Nebr.	76	37	92	Utah	78	67	89
Kans.	70	27	84	Nev.	82	91	93
Del.	69	87	71	Wash.	80	80	81
Md.	71	81	75	Oreg.	83	84	86
Va.	68	86	86	Calif.	74	78	87
				U. S.	71	58	82

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre			Production		
		Average 1946-55	1956	Preliminary 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Preliminary 1957
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:							
Va.	11	1,216	1,560	1,500	124,166	137,280	100,500
N. C.	11	1,152	1,525	1,400	309,670	346,175	238,000
Total Old Belt	11	1,170	1,535	1,428	433,836	483,455	338,500
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,338	1,760	1,560	450,126	496,320	338,520
N. C.	13	1,309	1,700	1,575	111,330	119,000	86,625
S. C.	13	1,316	1,700	1,650	162,280	173,400	128,700
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,313	1,700	1,619	273,610	292,400	215,325
Ga.	14	1,196	1,455	1,300	120,734	128,040	81,900
Fla.	14	1,116	1,225	1,375	23,054	21,682	15,400
Ala.	14	944	1,165	1,050	496	641	368
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,182	1,415	1,310	144,284	150,363	97,668
Total All Flue-cured Types	11 - 14	1,255	1,625	1,497	1,301,856	1,422,538	990,013
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:							
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,141	1,260	1,250	12,475	10,710	8,875
Ky.	22	1,124	1,590	1,500	11,756	13,833	10,650
Tenn.	22	1,255	1,605	1,650	29,345	29,853	25,245
Total Hopkinsville - Clarksville Belt	22	1,214	1,600	1,602	41,100	43,686	35,895
Ky.	23	1,080	1,450	1,250	12,703	13,340	8,625
Tenn.	23	1,078	1,415	1,350	2,954	2,830	1,890
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,079	1,444	1,267	15,656	16,170	10,515
Total All Fire-cured Types	21 - 23 1/	1,169	1,501	1,463	1/69,304	70,566	55,285
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:							
3A Light Air-cured							
Ohio	31	1,332	1,620	1,550	17,080	15,066	14,260
Ind.	31	1,378	1,680	1,650	13,336	11,928	11,385
Mo.	31	1,101	1,310	1,350	5,361	3,930	3,780
Kans.	31	1,084	1,060	—	173	53	—
Va.	31	1,696	1,920	1,950	21,524	19,968	20,475
W. Va.	31	1,351	1,560	1,450	4,097	3,900	3,480
N. C.	31	1,690	1,850	2,000	18,517	17,390	19,200
Ky.	31	1,320	1,620	1,550	386,515	335,340	317,750
Tenn.	31	1,364	1,620	1,550	106,536	98,820	93,000
Total Burley Belt	31	1,348	1,635	1,577	573,139	506,395	483,330
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	813	875	875	39,781	38,500	34,125
Total All Light Air-cured	31 - 32	1,292	1,540	1,498	612,920	544,895	517,455

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - CONTINUED

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre: Average 1946-55	Yield per acre: 1956	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1957	Production: Average 1946-55	Production: 1956	Production: Preliminary 1957
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
3B Dark Air-cured							
Ky.	35	1,215	1,640	1,500	15,213	15,908	11,850
Tenn.	35	1,240	1,540	1,575	4,600	4,312	3,780
Total One Sucker	35	1,220	1,618	1,517	19,900	20,220	15,630
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,162	1,545	1,400	11,045	10,506	7,700
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	969	1,030	1,050	3,419	3,193	3,045
Total All Dark Air-cured	25 - 37	1,167	1,514	1,410	34,366	33,919	26,375
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:							
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,546	1,700	1,400	49,752	51,000	42,000
Total Miami Valley Types	42 - 44	1,486	1,650	1,600	8,544	6,600	5,920
Total Cigar Filler Types	41 - 44	1,537	1,694	1,422	58,296	57,600	47,920
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER							
Mass.	51	1,641	—	—	164	—	—
Conn.	51	1,608	1,880	1,650	14,320	7,896	5,775
Total, Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,608	1,880	1,650	14,484	7,896	5,775
Mass.	52	1,760	1,890	1,875	9,369	4,536	2,812
Conn.	52	1,653	1,970	1,775	3,359	985	532
Total, Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,730	1,904	1,858	12,728	5,521	3,344
Total, Southern Wisconsin	54	1,470	1,650	1,600	11,472	6,765	6,720
Wis.	55	1,468	1,750	1,625	16,386	13,650	13,325
Minn.	55	1,331	1,250	—	488	138	—
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,463	1,743	1,625	16,875	13,788	13,325
Total Cigar Binder Types	51 - 55	2/ 1,556	1,778	1,648	2/ 56,388	33,970	29,164
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:							
Mass.	61	1,134	1,330	1,375	2,098	2,527	2,750
Conn.	61	1,059	1,300	1,325	7,317	7,800	7,950
Total, Connecticut Valley Shade grown	61	1,075	1,307	1,338	9,415	10,327	10,700
Ga.	62	1,162	1,210	1,350	1,168	1,331	1,485
Fla.	62	1,187	1,280	1,350	4,452	5,504	5,535
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,181	1,266	1,350	5,620	6,835	7,020
Total, Cigar Wrapper Types	61- 62	1,113	1,290	1,342	15,035	17,162	17,720
Total, All Cigar Types	41 - 62	1,480	1,637	1,468	129,720	108,732	94,804
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:							
Total Louisiana Perique	72	618	555	600	204	155	168
UNITED STATES	All	1,273	1,598	1,493	2,148,368	2,180,805	1,684,100

1/ Includes type 24 through 1949.

2/ Includes type 53 through 1953 and type 56 through 1948.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1946-55	1956	Preliminary 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Preliminary 1957
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Va.	1,572	2,080	1,850	209,616	245,440	194,250
N.C.	1,230	1,750	1,650	276,616	346,500	292,050
Tenn.	778	850	825	2,840	2,550	2,475
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	1,353	1,864	1,715	489,072	594,490	488,775
S.C.	716	1,050	1,000	11,898	12,600	11,000
Ga.	803	1,090	925	586,552	568,980	487,475
Fla.	814	1,075	950	58,176	60,200	52,250
Ala.	790	1,010	675	245,578	216,140	143,100
Miss.	372	400	400	3,449	2,400	2,400
Total (S.E. area)	795	1,062	858	905,652	860,320	696,225
Ark.	382	400	475	2,617	2,000	1,900
Okla.	602	725	840	110,294	50,750	96,600
Texas	500	500	675	244,274	87,500	212,625
N.Mex.	1,048	1,200	1,300	7,477	7,200	7,800
Total (S.W. area)	534	576	725	365,372	147,450	318,925
U. S.	818	1,157	979	1,760,097	1,602,260	1,503,925

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/
(Clean basis)

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1946-55	1956	Preliminary 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Preliminary 1957
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Maine	851	770	1,150	56	38	46
New York	1,008	1,220	1,100	1,424	1,452	1,100
Michigan	884	1,080	690	3,866	5,389	3,650
Total N.E.	910	1,104	758	5,350	6,879	4,796
Nebraska	1,527	1,500	1,750	1,062	915	1,068
Montana	1,449	1,650	1,700	205	198	187
Idaho	1,623	1,850	1,800	2,274	2,109	2,088
Wyoming	1,302	1,500	1,500	912	780	855
Washington	1,589	1,900	1,980	287	684	871
Total N.W.	1,529	1,704	1,754	4,742	4,686	5,069
Colorado	781	700	1,080	1,901	1,330	1,966
New Mexico	315	550	475	253	154	114
Arizona	481	430	500	53	26	10
Utah	450	200	700	44	18	77
Total S.W.	656	656	989	2,250	1,528	2,167
California:						
Large Lima	1,553	1,707	1,650	1,138	1,024	1,006
Baby Lima	1,498	1,747	1,500	844	559	300
Other	1,172	1,311	1,250	2,249	2,438	2,412
Total Calif.	1,316	1,446	1,357	4,231	4,021	3,718
United States	1,058	1,215	1,113	16,573	17,114	15,750

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1946-55	1956	Preliminary 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Preliminary 1957
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Ohio	11.7	12.2	14.5	203	199	304
Mich.	10.5	11.0	13.0	684	696	910
Wis.	10.0	10.2	9.5	100	65	71
Minn.	10.3	12.0	12.0	547	772	852
N.Dak.	10.3	11.4	12.0	272	397	456
S.Dak.	11.3	13.0	13.0	53	65	64
Nebr.	13.6	15.1	15.5	732	848	914
Kans.	10.0	14.9	16.0	62	106	138
Mont.	12.6	14.8	15.0	695	754	840
Idaho	17.8	20.7	21.0	1,358	1,549	1,806
Wyo.	13.3	14.0	16.0	435	472	592
Colo.	15.2	15.7	17.5	1,898	1,893	2,362
Utah.	14.9	17.2	16.5	481	462	478
Wash.	21.6	23.2	24.5	465	707	833
Oreg.	20.8	24.7	24.5	380	428	441
Calif.1/	18.8	20.5	20.5	3,081	3,517	4,018
Other States	12.9	15.1	15.4	82	80	94
U. S.	15.0	16.6	17.3	11,528	13,010	15,173

1/ Relates to year of harvest.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1946-55	1956	Preliminary 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Preliminary 1957
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
La.	19.5	23.7	25.0	5,522	5,244	6,300
Fla.	31.6	39.8	41.0	1,222	1,241	1,468
U. S.	20.9	25.7	27.0	6,743	6,485	7,768

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1946-55	1955	1956	Preliminary 1957
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	970	1,230	820	1,170
N. H.	1,026	1,540	830	1,340
Vt.	878	1,100	550	570
Mass.	2,524	2,940	1,640	2,850
R. I.	172	180	100	190
Conn.	1,298	1,530	1,080	1,490
N. Y.	16,515	19,700	14,100	15,600
N. J.	2,575	3,000	3,100	3,100
Pa.	6,358	6,500	5,400	6,100
Del.	340	270	330	290
Md.	1,192	1,260	1,160	1,070
Va.	9,135	5,500	10,800	8,100
W. Va.	4,072	4,346	4,256	5,000
N. C.	1,222	40	1,750	1,400
Total Eastern States:	48,275	49,136	45,916	48,270
Central States:				
Ohio	3,015	2,700	2,100	2,850
Ind.	1,384	850	1,750	1,610
Ill.	2,908	1,430	2,550	2,500
Mich.	7,812	8,300	12,000	10,200
Wis.	1,177	1,380	1,190	1,350
Minn.	218	323	256	240
Iowa	188	200	35	230
Mo.	1,089	520	550	780
Nebr.	68	39	36	50
Kans.	343	3/ 230	50	290
Ky.	304	60	445	188
Tenn.	328	64	400	420
Ark.	440	35	725	48
Total Central States:	19,275	16,131	22,087	20,756
Western States:				
Mont.	120	100	55	110
Idaho	1,516	3/ 1,630	1,380	1,500
Colo.	1,266	3/ 1,210	1,505	1,120
N. Mex.	598	620	540	612
Utah	411	440	360	440
Wash.	27,480	26,100	17,700	31,600
Oreg.	2,625	2,350	1,820	3,100
Calif.	8,401	9,440	9,260	8,800
Total Western States:	42,418	41,890	32,620	47,282
Total 35 States	109,968	107,157	100,623	116,308

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1955 estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): Maine, 60; New Hampshire, 110; Vermont, 100; Mass., 180; R. I., 10; Conn., 150; N. Y., 2,000; Wis., 40; Idaho, 60; Colo.,50. 3/ In 1955 includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu. Kans, 12; Idaho, 30; Colo., 25.

PEARS

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1946-55	1955	1956	Preliminary 1957
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Conn.	50	60	52	48
N.Y.	521	700	510	460
Pa.	190	140	70	100
Ohio	152	80	45	55
Ill.	176	90	120	115
Mich.	821	950	1,200	675
Mo.	128	50	55	110
Va.	105	11	40	34
W.Va.	50	32	60	30
N.C.	113	10	71	82
Ga.	196	15	80	86
Ky.	75	10	65	36
Tenn.	91	5	130	110
Ala.	121	2/	42	66
Miss.	153	5	107	103
Ark.	93	5	86	49
La.	95	15	35	36
Okla.	89	5	36	25
Texas	216	20	123	234
Idaho	72	110	110	100
Colo.	181	150	225	165
Utah	185	200	310	320
Wash., all	6,214	6,450	4,550	4,820
Bartlett	4,510	4,600	2,950	3,120
Other	1,704	1,850	1,600	1,700
Oreg., all	5,518	3/ 6,050	3/ 6,490	6,500
Bartlett	2,163	2,700	2,550	2,600
Other	3,356	3/ 3,350	3/ 3,940	3,900
Calif., all	14,039	14,459	17,710	17,627
Bartlett	12,310	12,876	15,627	15,627
Other	1,729	1,583	2,083	2,000
U. S.	29,940	29,622	32,322	31,986

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in all other States. For some States in certain years,, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Less than 500 bushels.

3/ Includes 60,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit in 1955, and 90,000 in 1956.

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1946-55	1955	1956	Proliminary 1957
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
N.Y.	68,880	88,500	106,000	60,000
N.J.	1,430	1,500	1,200	1,400
Pa.	19,700	24,000	31,600	18,000
Ohio	14,070	17,000	13,800	12,000
Ind.	1,220	800	1,600	1,100
Ill.	1,920	1,300	1,300	1,300
Mich.	33,890	23,500	60,500	52,000
Iowa	2,100	1,500	900	1,700
Mo.	3,680	2,500	3,400	3,700
Kans.	1,120	500	100	600
Va.	1,045	450	350	350
N.C.	2,540	1,100	1,300	900
S.C.	1,200	800	1,300	1,500
Ga.	1,700	1,000	1,400	1,200
Ark.	8,280	2,900	10,300	1,500
Ariz.	2,310	4,500	5,500	6,200
Wash.	29,120	48,600	30,000	47,000
Oreg.	1,090	900	700	900
Calif., all	2,757,900	3,020,000	2,624,000	2,380,000
Wine varieties	589,900	601,000	569,000	540,000
Table varieties	596,900	709,000	453,000	450,000
Raisin varieties	1,571,100	1,710,000	1,602,000	1,390,000
Raisins 2/	230,150	225,000	200,000	---
Not dried	650,500	810,000	802,000	---
U. S.	2,953,875	3,241,350	2,895,250	2,591,350

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Condition Nov. 1 1/ Average 1946-55	Condition Nov. 1 1/ 1956	Condition Nov. 1 1/ 1957	Production 1/ Average 1946-55	Production 1/ 1955	Production 1/ 1956	Production 1/ Indicated 1957
	Percent	Percent	Percent	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
ORANGES:							
California, all	75	73	59	41,807	38,370	35,900	---
Navel & Misc. 2/	74	73	56	15,491	15,170	15,400	12,000
Valencia	76	73	61	26,316	23,200	20,500	3/
Florida, all	72	73	76	71,770	91,000	93,000	102,000
Temple	---	---	---	1,522	2,800	2,700	3,000
Other early & midseason	74	73	77	38,848	48,700	51,600	56,000
Valencia	70	72	75	31,400	39,500	38,700	43,000
Texas, all	53	73	76	2,336	1,600	1,600	2,200
Early & midseason 2/	54	74	76	1,560	1,150	1,200	1,600
Valencia	51	70	74	776	450	400	600
Arizona, all	71	78	82	1,016	1,150	1,290	1,400
Navel & Misc. 2/	70	75	81	502	440	500	550
Valencia	72	81	82	514	710	790	850
Louisiana, all 2/	61	47	81	225	195	115	190
5 States 4/	73	73	67	117,154	132,315	131,905	---
Total early & midseason 5/	---	---	---	58,147	68,455	71,515	73,340
Total Valencia	---	---	---	59,006	63,860	60,390	---
TANGERINES:							
Florida	68	73	58	4,710	4,700	4,800	4,500
All oranges & tangerines:							
5 States 4/	---	---	---	121,864	137,015	136,705	---
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	66	68	67	33,320	38,300	37,400	36,000
Seedless	68	70	68	16,830	20,600	21,600	21,000
Other	64	65	66	16,490	17,700	15,800	15,000
Texas, all	45	67	64	7,820	2,200	2,800	4,000
Arizona, all	71	80	83	2,818	2,370	2,180	2,400
California, all	77	74	74	2,498	2,510	2,400	---
Desert Valleys	79	82	85	946	830	800	900
Other areas	75	70	68	1,552	1,680	1,600	3/
4 States 4/	59	69	67	46,456	45,380	44,780	---
LEMONS:							
California 4/	76	74	70	13,026	13,250	15,500	14,700
LIMES:							
Florida 4/	66	75	74	281	400	400	400

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. In 1955 estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 boxes): 1955- California Navel and miscellaneous oranges, 377; Valencias, 210; Florida tangerines, 200; grapefruit, California, Desert Valleys, 3. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ First report of production for 1956 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December. 4/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 5/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

PRUNES

State	Production 1/ Average 1946-55	1955	1956	Preliminary 1957
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
		Fresh Basis		
Idaho	22,050	22,200	25,500	23,000
Washington, all	20,050	25,000	17,000	18,600
Eastern	15,840	21,000	14,200	14,800
Western	4,210	4,000	2,800	3,800
Oregon, all	56,270	52,600	59,000	32,600
Eastern	12,740	15,600	500	600
Western	43,530	37,000	58,500	32,000
		Dry Basis 2/		
California	166,400	131,000	193,000	168,000

UTILIZATION OF PRODUCTION 1/

Utilization and State	Average 1946-55	1955	1956	1957
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
DRIED 3/:		Dry Basis 2/		
Oregon	3,710	4,500	5,400	3,000
California	165,050	130,800	190,800	167,800
2 States	168,820	135,300	196,200	170,800
SOLD FRESH 3/:		Fresh Basis		
Idaho	4/ 19,005	17,400	4/ 24,750	21,300
Washington	10,908	14,700	12,100	12,600
Oregon	14,185	17,500	6,440	4,000
3 States	4/ 44,098	49,600	4/ 43,290	37,900
CANNED 3/ 5/:				
Idaho	1,330	2,200	---	900
Washington	6,382	8,060	4,400	5,400
Oregon	19,850	17,050	28,050	11,250
3 States	27,562	27,310	32,450	17,550
FROZEN 3/:				
Washington	177	250	---	---
Oregon	2,290	1,050	1,550	650
2 States	2,467	1,300	1,550	650
FARM HOUSEHOLD USE:				
Idaho	765	800	750	800
Washington	1,271	690	500	600
Oregon	2,270	1,900	3,060	1,900
California	6/ 200	6/ 200	6/ 200	6/ 200
4 States	4,806	3,890	4,810	3,800

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. These quantities are not included in the utilization figures. 2/ The drying ratio in California is about 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in Washington and Oregon, from 3 to 4 fresh to 1 dried. 3/ Excludes quantities used on farms where grown. 4/ Includes some prunes canned and otherwise processed. 5/ Includes some prunes frozen and otherwise processed. 6/ Dry basis.

PECANS

State	Production					
	Improved varieties 1/			Wild and seedling pecans		
	Average 1946-55	1956	Preliminary 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Preliminary 1957
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N. C.	1,760	2,300	1,050	220	300	150
S. C.	2,670	7,260	1,600	476	1,340	400
Ga.	27,472	51,000	7,000	5,474	9,000	3,300
Fla.	2,873	2,200	1,700	2,022	1,800	1,500
Ala.	12,122	24,500	3,000	2,734	6,000	2,000
Miss.	3,918	6,100	2,200	4,342	6,000	3,300
Ark.	879	850	1,600	3,875	2,950	4,500
La.	3,275	3,600	1,700	11,600	10,400	11,800
Okla.	1,611	600	2,600	18,299	6,500	23,400
Texas	4,553	4,400	7,200	26,587	23,100	37,800
N. Mex.	2/2,624	3,500	3,750	---	---	---
U. S.	62,970	106,310	33,400	75,630	67,390	88,150

State	All Pecans Production		
	Average 1946-55	1956	Preliminary 1957
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N. C.	1,981	2,600	1,200
S. C.	3,146	8,600	2,000
Ga.	32,946	60,000	10,300
Fla.	4,895	4,000	3,200
Ala.	14,856	30,500	5,000
Miss.	8,260	12,100	5,500
Ark.	4,754	3,800	6,100
La.	14,875	14,000	13,500
Okla.	19,910	7,100	26,000
Texas	31,140	27,500	45,000
N. Mex.	2/ 2,624	3,500	3,750
U. S.	138,599	173,700	121,550

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/ Short-time average.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Production 1/		
	Average 1946-55	1956	Preliminary 1957
	Tons	Tons	Tons
AVOCADOS:			
Florida	6,940	2/ 10,800	13,400
ALMONDS:			
California	39,960	58,600	40,600
FILBERTS:			
Oregon	7,280	2,900	12,000
Washington	796	140	350
2 States	8,076	3,040	12,350
WALNUTS:			
California	65,990	69,000	64,000
Oregon	7,330	2,800	5,300
2 States	73,320	71,800	69,300
	Condition November 1 (Percent)		
OLIVES:			
California	54	77	49

1/ In some States for certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Includes 1,125 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.

CRANBERRIES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1946-55	1955	1956	Preliminary 1957
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	560,600	546,000	452,000	585,000
N.J.	89,100	90,000	73,000	70,000
Wis.	222,500	315,000	340,000	260,000
Wash.	47,590	47,500	64,700	80,000
Oreg.	20,300	27,300	40,000	42,000
5 States	940,090	1,025,800	969,700	1,037,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage: Average 1949-55	Harvested acreage: 1956 1/	Harvested acreage: For harvest 1957	Yield per harvested acre: Average 1949-55	Yield per harvested acre: 1956 1/	Yield per harvested acre: Preliminary 1957	Production: Average 1949-55	Production: 1956 1/	Production: Preliminary 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Fla.	11.0	16.0	24.0	161	173	135	1,787	2,768	2/3,240
Calif.	11.6	17.8	21.0	155	140	170	1,768	2,492	3,570
Total Winter	22.6	33.8	45.0	156.6	155.6	151.3	3,554	5,260	6,810
EARLY SPRING									
Fla.-Hastings	15.2	21.0	26.0	162	168	135	2,470	3,528	2/3,510
-Other	4.3	4.7	5.5	105	100	130	455	470	2/ 715
Texas	4.2	.4	.3	42	60	60	184	24	18
Total E. Spring	23.7	26.1	31.8	131.4	154.1	133.4	3,110	4,022	4,243
LATE SPRING:									
N. Car.	27.1	23.3	25.0	102	100	100	2,738	2,330	2,500
S. Car.	11.7	8.0	7.8	79	82	100	922	656	780
Ga.	3.2	2.2	2.0	59	58	58	191	128	116
Ala.-Baldwin Co.	18.8	15.4	17.0	91	112	125	1,765	1,725	2,125
-Other	13.0	8.5	8.5	45	50	48	589	425	408
Miss.	11.3	9.5	9.5	39	39	45	444	370	428
Ark.	15.7	9.5	8.8	49	54	48	770	513	422
La.	11.8	8.3	8.8	40	49	58	467	407	510
Okla.	6.5	4.8	4.3	50	47	43	325	226	185
Texas	11.8	9.1	9.1	44	45	60	513	410	546
Ariz.	4.6	4.3	6.5	224	250	230	1,045	1,075	1,495
Calif.	66.1	63.0	67.0	260	255	285	17,084	16,065	19,095
Total L. Spring	201.7	165.9	174.3	133.8	146.7	164.1	26,853	24,330	28,610
EARLY SUMMER:									
Mo.	12.9	10.0	9.0	63	70	65	820	700	585
Kans.	5.2	2.2	2.3	51	53	68	277	117	156
Del.	5.7	9.0	9.0	135	185	175	853	1,665	1,575
Md.	4.2	3.0	2.8	97	105	95	409	315	266
Va.-East. Shore	20.4	19.7	20.9	125	138	103	2,576	2,719	2,152
-Norfolk	4.2	2.8	2.9	103	100	70	438	280	203
-Other	8.6	7.3	6.5	65	58	55	560	423	358
N. Car.	14.0	9.4	9.5	62	65	65	878	611	618
Ga.	4.0	2.8	2.8	36	36	40	142	101	112
Ky.	19.9	15.0	14.4	55	60	63	1,096	900	907
Tenn.	19.7	13.0	12.0	57	56	65	1,114	728	780
Texas	6.1	5.9	7.8	139	160	145	818	944	1,131
Total E. Summer	124.9	100.1	99.9	80.2	94.9	88.5	9,980	9,503	8,843
LATE SUMMER									
Mass.	2.8	2.1	2.1	138	165	150	385	346	315
R. I.	1.4	1.3	1.5	137	150	115	188	195	172
N. Y.-L. I.	24.1	20.0	21.5	191	205	195	4,525	4,100	4,192
N. J.	29.1	17.0	16.0	150	210	175	4,372	3,570	2,800
Pa.	6.4	4.3	4.5	131	170	115	846	731	518
Ohio	9.5	7.2	7.6	128	145	135	1,209	1,044	1,026
Ind.	7.4	4.0	3.8	106	115	110	786	460	418
Ill.	6.5	3.5	3.5	60	70	56	387	245	196
Mich.	7.8	6.1	6.0	91	110	125	705	671	750
Wis.	20.1	22.4	26.0	124	145	130	2,477	3,248	3,380
Minn.	5.2	5.0	4.8	121	160	140	627	800	672

POTATOES, IRISH (Continued)

Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage: Average 1949-55	Harvested acreage: 1956 1/	Harvested acreage: For harvest 1957	Yield per harvested acre: Average 1949-55	Yield per harvested acre: 1956 1/	Yield per harvested acre: Prelim-inary 1957	Production: Average 1949-55	Production: 1956 1/	Production: Prelim-inary 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
LATE SUMMER:									
Nebr.	7.3	5.0	4.8	89	85	110	644	425	528
Md.	3.6	2.3	2.1	68	85	70	246	196	147
Va.	5.8	4.7	4.9	69	77	75	396	362	368
W. Va.	15.1	12.0	11.0	64	65	63	966	780	693
N. Car.	5.1	4.3	4.3	75	90	110	376	387	473
Idaho	9.3	9.2	10.5	204	220	220	1,904	2,024	2,310
Wyo.	1.2	1.2	1.2	204	240	200	248	288	240
Colo.	10.0	10.6	12.0	219	250	190	2,190	2,650	2,280
N. Mex.	1.0	1.5	2.0	85	150	175	87	225	350
Wash.	16.1	23.0	21.5	255	260	250	4,099	5,980	5,375
Oreg.	10.1	10.0	10.5	192	205	210	1,930	2,050	2,205
Calif.	13.2	11.0	10.2	262	290	275	3,449	3,190	2,805
Total L.Summer	218.0	187.7	192.3	152.7	181.0	167.5	33,042	33,967	32,213
FALL:									
Me.	136.4	147.0	138.0	251	284	280	34,136	41,748	38,640
N. H.	3.5	2.3	2.0	155	180	160	546	414	320
Vt.	4.3	2.8	2.3	136	160	165	577	448	380
Mass.	5.8	4.7	4.8	148	175	160	851	822	768
R. I.	3.3	3.5	3.7	196	205	190	646	718	703
Conn.	8.2	6.2	6.5	171	200	190	1,391	1,240	1,235
N.Y.-L.I.	27.6	31.0	28.5	197	240	210	5,504	7,440	5,985
-Upstate	55.1	38.0	34.0	158	190	180	8,690	7,220	6,120
Pa.	62.7	46.7	45.5	141	165	135	8,839	7,706	6,142
8 Eastern-Fall	307.0	282.2	265.3	199.1	240.1	227.3	61,179	67,756	60,293
Ohio	16.2	12.5	11.5	145	155	160	2,356	1,938	1,840
Ind.	6.1	5.6	5.6	188	200	215	1,150	1,120	1,204
Mich.	61.4	46.0	44.0	111	160	135	6,756	7,360	5,940
Wis.	37.6	25.6	22.0	132	155	135	4,929	3,968	2,970
Minn.	78.4	80.0	80.0	104	130	110	8,130	10,400	8,800
Iowa	8.9	6.0	6.0	72	72	85	638	432	510
N. Dak.	95.6	93.0	99.0	108	138	100	10,362	12,834	9,900
S. Dak.	12.4	9.5	9.5	77	100	80	941	950	760
Nebr.	23.7	15.1	14.6	149	150	140	3,555	2,265	2,044
9 Central-Fall	340.3	293.3	292.2	114.1	140.7	116.2	38,818	41,267	33,968
Mont.	10.2	8.9	8.3	130	150	150	1,324	1,335	1,245
Idaho	143.6	168.0	175.0	178	185	200	25,615	31,080	35,000
Wyo.	4.8	4.7	4.3	126	150	150	602	705	645
Colo.	43.8	42.4	41.0	186	178	200	8,157	7,547	8,200
Utah	11.1	9.6	9.7	149	170	180	1,644	1,632	1,746
Nev.	1.5	1.8	2.0	175	240	220	263	432	440
Wash.	13.8	19.0	17.5	223	225	230	3,095	4,275	4,025
Oreg.	25.3	27.0	26.0	221	240	235	5,553	6,480	6,110
Calif.	16.6	15.0	15.5	223	275	265	3,670	4,125	4,108
9 Western-Fall	270.6	296.4	299.3	184.4	194.4	205.5	49,922	57,611	61,519
Total Fall	917.8	871.9	856.8	163.4	191.1	181.8	149,919	166,634	155,780
United States	1,508.8	1,400.1		175.9			226,458		236,490
		1,385.5		150.4		168.9		243,716	

1/ Revised. 2/ Production includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): Winter-Florida, 290; Early Spring-Florida- Hastings, 81; Florida-Other, 30.

POTATOES, IRISH 1958 CROP

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested: Average 1949-56	Acreage harvested: 1957	Acreage harvested: 1958	Yield per acre: Average 1949-56	Yield per acre: 1957	Yield per acre: Indicated 1958	Production: Average 1949-56	Production: 1957	Production: Indicated 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter:									
Florida	11.64	24.0	16.5	163	135	---	1,909	1/3,240	---
California	12.40	21.0	21.0	153	170	---	1,858	3,570	---
Total	24.04	45.0	37.5	156.5	151.3	---	3,767	6,810	---

1/ Includes 290,000 hundredweight not harvested or not marketed because of low prices.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre: Average 1949-55	Yield per acre: 1956	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1957	Production: Average 1949-55	Production: 1956	Production: Preliminary 1957
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
N.J.	87	95	78	1,366	1,520	1,248
Mo.	54	55	60	144	121	120
Kans.	47	43	70	52	39	84
Md.	96	100	115	521	400	518
Va.	76	78	87	1,287	1,318	1,514
N.C.	59	66	72	2,690	2,376	2,736
S.C.	49	52	60	1,522	884	900
Ga.	41	46	47	1,264	736	611
Fla.	44	45	50	204	112	100
Ky.	49	55	56	308	275	280
Tenn.	53	55	63	746	605	630
Ala.	41	50	51	987	700	714
Miss.	45	44	50	1,190	880	1,000
Ark.	43	46	57	349	239	279
La.	54	60	59	4,982	5,100	4,661
Okla.	44	57	55	139	114	99
Texas	43	33	55	1,471	627	935
Calif.	68	73	73	773	876	949
U. S.	54.0	59.4	63.5	20,179	16,922	17,378

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW AND PERCENT OF MILK COWS MILKED IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and division	Milk produced per milk cow 2/			Percent of milk cows milked		
	Nov. 1, av. 1946-55	Nov. 1, 1956	Nov. 1, 1957	Nov. 1, av. 1946-55	Nov. 1, 1956	Nov. 1, 1957
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	16.3	19.2	20.0	79.6	80.0	78.3
N.H.	17.9	20.5	20.8	78.9	80.4	77.8
Vt.	16.4	18.4	18.7	75.9	75.6	74.8
Mass.	19.1	21.6	21.7	80.1	81.4	79.6
Conn.	19.0	21.6	23.0	78.6	80.9	75.8
N.Y.	19.4	20.9	20.8	76.5	77.1	76.5
N.J.	20.8	22.3	22.8	77.9	76.8	76.8
Pa.	18.6	20.6	21.1	76.6	76.3	76.9
N. Atl.	18.89	20.71	21.08	76.8	76.8	76.6
Ohio	17.6	21.6	21.2	74.4	75.0	75.5
Ind.	16.3	18.7	20.1	71.9	71.7	73.3
Ill.	16.2	19.2	19.7	67.7	70.0	73.1
Mich.	19.1	21.9	22.9	78.3	79.1	80.0
Wis.	15.8	19.0	20.0	71.8	72.9	73.7
E. N. Cent.	16.76	19.95	20.73	72.4	73.6	74.8
Minn.	14.4	16.3	17.0	62.7	63.4	63.1
Iowa	15.5	18.4	18.1	65.2	67.1	66.1
Mo.	12.2	14.0	14.0	66.2	66.8	65.2
N.Dak.	11.6	13.0	13.6	57.6	57.0	56.7
S.Dak.	11.0	12.7	12.6	56.7	60.8	58.9
Nebr.	13.9	15.9	15.8	63.1	66.2	64.0
Kans.	14.0	16.5	17.3	63.3	64.6	67.2
W. N. Cent.	13.58	15.57	15.90	62.6	63.9	63.6
Md.	17.2	20.0	21.0	74.0	75.1	76.5
Va.	14.9	18.4	20.4	71.3	74.2	75.1
W.Va.	12.9	14.9	14.6	73.7	72.9	71.8
N. C.	13.3	16.0	16.0	71.5	72.0	74.6
S. C.	11.3	12.1	13.0	67.0	64.2	67.3
Ga.	9.6	11.6	11.8	59.2	60.9	61.7
S. Atl.	13.33	16.15	17.08	69.2	70.5	73.5
Ky.	12.1	14.3	14.4	67.8	66.9	65.3
Tenn.	10.7	12.5	12.7	67.7	67.7	67.8
Ala.	8.8	8.8	8.5	57.6	53.0	53.7
Miss.	7.5	7.7	7.3	56.9	55.1	55.6
Ark.	8.4	9.7	10.2	55.5	54.9	58.1
La.	6.8	8.2	7.8	44.1	40.3	53.6
Okla.	10.0	13.1	12.0	55.1	59.9	58.7
Texas.	8.4	10.3	10.2	52.2	54.9	52.4
S. Cent.	9.55	11.53	11.48	59.1	60.0	60.2
Mont.	15.1	16.3	16.6	67.2	67.1	68.7
Idaho	18.4	20.3	20.5	74.3	76.0	75.2
Wyo.	16.4	17.4	18.7	68.1	72.0	64.1
Colo.	15.2	17.3	18.5	66.8	71.0	73.0
Utah.	18.9	22.8	22.4	76.2	80.6	77.5
Wash.	18.9	20.7	21.7	77.3	79.1	80.6
Oreg.	16.1	17.3	18.3	75.6	78.7	78.6
Calif.	19.0	22.0	23.2	75.6	79.2	79.1
West.	17.59	21.03	21.54	73.9	77.3	77.2
U. S.	14.68	17.28	17.71	68.0	69.4	69.9

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry).

OCTOBER EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during October		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced During October		Total eggs produced Jan.-Oct. incl.	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,474	3,226	1,748	1,736	61	56	571	555
N. H.	2,500	2,416	1,618	1,668	40	40	400	395
Vt.	900	857	1,665	1,634	15	14	160	152
Mass.	3,768	3,682	1,649	1,674	62	62	630	629
R. I.	432	426	1,807	1,680	8	7	72	69
Conn.	3,708	3,674	1,832	1,686	68	62	581	585
N. Y.	10,820	9,375	1,612	1,590	174	149	1,685	1,561
N. J.	15,130	13,460	1,631	1,593	247	214	2,215	2,192
Pa.	19,093	17,984	1,615	1,618	308	291	2,997	2,971
N. Atl.	59,825	55,100	1,643	1,624	983	895	9,311	9,109
Ohio	13,428	11,558	1,603	1,531	215	177	2,075	1,955
Ind.	12,690	12,207	1,569	1,519	199	185	2,040	1,939
Ill.	16,540	16,016	1,469	1,445	243	231	2,554	2,603
Mich.	8,938	8,592	1,510	1,488	135	128	1,371	1,378
Wis.	12,975	12,049	1,466	1,463	190	176	1,979	1,956
E. N.Cent.	64,571	60,422	1,521	1,485	982	897	10,020	9,831
Minn.	22,570	19,938	1,457	1,485	329	296	3,420	3,423
Iowa	24,796	22,894	1,479	1,466	367	336	4,158	4,200
Mo.	11,180	10,972	1,277	1,252	143	137	1,717	1,730
N. Dak.	3,075	2,964	1,079	1,023	33	30	469	473
S. Dak.	6,588	7,073	1,240	1,274	82	90	1,084	1,187
Nebr.	9,968	9,754	1,345	1,364	134	133	1,530	1,642
Kans.	9,321	8,963	1,370	1,352	128	121	1,398	1,459
W.N.Cent.	87,498	82,558	1,390	1,384	1,216	1,143	13,776	14,114
Del.	713	621	1,432	1,286	10	8	115	94
Md.	2,452	2,215	1,352	1,271	33	28	373	342
Va.	4,665	4,586	1,355	1,321	63	61	677	721
W. Va.	2,261	2,090	1,203	1,194	27	25	340	319
N. C.	9,296	9,826	1,457	1,457	135	143	1,397	1,512
S. C.	2,914	3,016	1,401	1,383	41	42	446	474
Ga.	6,298	6,739	1,569	1,541	99	104	1,035	1,109
Fla.	2,864	3,132	1,652	1,649	47	52	493	498
S. Atl.	31,463	32,225	1,446	1,437	455	463	4,876	5,069
Ky.	6,495	6,804	1,197	1,215	78	83	903	959
Tenn.	6,130	5,749	1,209	1,135	74	65	833	826
Ala.	4,760	4,859	1,420	1,352	68	66	703	701
Miss.	4,108	3,908	1,277	1,141	52	45	553	547
Ark.	3,513	3,630	1,224	1,166	43	42	531	538
La.	2,290	2,344	1,206	1,178	28	28	324	330
Okla.	5,096	4,606	1,184	1,181	60	54	715	725
Texas	13,791	12,430	1,361	1,376	188	171	1,998	1,961
S. Cent.	46,183	44,330	1,280	1,250	591	554	6,560	6,587
Mont.	1,281	1,289	1,383	1,395	18	18	194	194
Idaho	1,470	1,479	1,600	1,621	24	24	245	250
Wyo.	394	385	1,339	1,404	5	5	59	60
Colo.	1.904	1,725	1,364	1,404	26	24	292	281
N. Mex.	622	604	1,321	1,389	8	8	90	92
Ariz.	469	472	1,609	1,612	8	8	76	75
Utah	1,712	1,704	1,690	1,690	29	29	291	292
Nev.	114	114	1,445	1,410	2	2	20	19
Wash.	4,196	4,344	1,761	1,804	74	78	756	773
Oreg.	3,028	2,834	1,767	1,786	54	51	528	518
Calif.	21,064	21,465	1,829	1,854	385	398	3,783	3,847
West.	36,254	36,415	1,746	1,771	633	645	6,334	6,401
U. S.	325,794	311,050	1,492	1,478	4,860	4,597	50,877	51,111

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